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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXIII.---NO. 113. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1899. WHOLE NO. 9,818

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The River and Harbor bill, carrying appropriations amounting to a little over $30,000,000, passed the House.——Senator Spooner spoke on the Philippine question, maintaining the constitutional right of the United States to acquire territory beyond their domain.——A bill has been introduced in the House to repeal the U. S. law which prevents ex-Confederates serving on jurors in the Federal Courts.——Gen. Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army has accepted the offer of three million dollars to pay soldiers and disband the forces.——W. R. Hornblower, New York jurist, in Atlanta on professional business, asked what he thought of Richard Croker in reply said that the Tammany leader cut no figure in national affairs, and does not represent the New York Democracy in matters of national policy.——New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2½@3 per cent; cotton quiet, middling uplands 6¾c; flour neglected, with buyers about 15c apart. wheat—spot steady, No. 2 North Duluth 80c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 44½@46c. f. o. b.; oats—spot quiet, No. 2 34½c.; rosin quiet; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 36 deg.; 8 P. M., 55 deg.; maximum, 63 deg.; minimum, 32 deg.; mean, 48 deg.

Rainfall for the day, trace; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, trace.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 8 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—For North Carolina—Rain; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Port Almanac---Feb. 3.

Sun Rises	7.01 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.27 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 26 M.
High Water at Southport	12.52 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	3.22 P. M.

Paderewiski says his fingers are all right. And so is his hair.

Fifty walnut trees were recently sold in Michigan for $10,000. Several square miles of them could be bought down here for that.

The deepest well in the world is in Germany where a depth of 5,735 feet has been reached. At last accounts it was very hot at the bottom.

It might pay Boston to run a livery stable or furnish her Aldermen with bicycles. Their carriage hire last year cost the city $20,000.

When that white man in Virginia was hanged for killing a negro, he probably came to the conclusion that was a case of drawing the line on the white man.

New Jersey succeeds better with the Trusts than any other State. She makes $900,000 a year out of them. She has a sort of monopoly of the Trust chartering business.

The Missouri Penitentiary convicts support themselves. For the past two years they have earned on an average three cents a day each over the expense of keeping them.

Some Pennsylvania men are tough. After all the pummelling Quay is still in the ring, and another Pennsylvania man has just died after carrying a bullet in his heart for five months.

A Chicago ice man is wiring to combine all the leading ice packers of the country. He says that by freezing out all the little fellows, they can sell ice for less money and make more profit. That's cool.

The Raleigh *Caucasian* remarks that one great drawback with the Populist party is that the Populists do not read as much as they should. Another drawback is that they do not read the right kind of stuff when they do read.

A New York paper has discovered that the cultivation of the sugar-beet in this country is not practicable because we have no cheap labor. Notwithstanding, the men who have gone into that business in the West seem to have made a success of it.

During a recent storm on the English coast the waves dashed so furiously against the Folkestone pier that vessels could not approach it, until some one thought of dumping a few gallons of oil into the harbor. This smoothed the waters and the ships came right in.

A Baptist minister in New York, who retired from a church which he had served for thirty years, delivered a farewell sermon which was his 3,735th sermon. He must have been considerable of an obituary orator, as he preached on average about twenty funeral sermons a month.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Clyde steamship *Oneida* arrived from Georgetown last night.

— The steamer *Driver* went up to Fayetteville yesterday afternoon.

— Mr. Jno. H. Kuck has an important announcement in reference to Rhine Wine and Foster Cider. Read it.

— The schooner *Lois Chappel*, Capt. Medero, arrived yesterday from New York to Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

— In Baltimore, Carolina Central bonds, 4s, are quoted at 90; C. F. and Y. V. bonds, A, 104½; B, 73½; C, 66—all 6 per cent.

— The U. S., buoy and lighthouse tender *Wisteria* came up from Southport yesterday and is anchored at the custom house wharf.

— Crude turpentine was quiet yesterday at the prices of the day before. The tone of the tar market changed to firm from steady, with receipts of 234 barrels.

— For the convenience of those who may wish to communicate with him, the secretary of the White Laborer's Union has had a telephone placed in his residence. The number is 474.

— An interesting game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon by the second teams of the Wilmington High School and the Hemenway school. The Hemenway boys came off victorious.

— The Raleigh special bearing the Wilmington delegation, who have been at the capitol working for Franklin McNeill, Esq., for railroad commissioner, is expected to arrive here at 8 b'clock this morning.

— The 3.45 P. M. A. C. L. southbound train yesterday carried out from Wilmington twenty-five negroes bound for the turpentine orchards near Elderidge, Fla. They were in charge of Mr. M. G. Merritt.

— The Hibernian Benevolent Association is arranging for a sociable which is to be given on Monday, February 13th. It will be their last entertainment before Lent. Music, dancing and refreshments will be features of entertainment.

— George Smith, a white tramp, was tried by the Mayor yesterday morning for vagrancy and being found asleep on the rice mill property on Chesnut street. Judgment was suspended on the condition that he leave town at once.

— The dates for the February germans are now fixed for Wednesday, the 9th, by L'Agile Cotillon Club, and Thursday, the 10th, by L'Arioso. These will be the last dances before Lent. Music will be by the Boston string band.

— Contractor Hanna yesterday finished up the repairs to the interior of the Mayor's office, and has begun similar work on the interior of the room of the Board of Audit and Finance. The Mayor's office now presents a very attractive appearance.

— Spirits turpentine opened yesterday morning at a decline of one half cent from Wednesday's quotations, but later in the day it regained the loss and closed at 43½ to 44 cents. There were receipts yesterday of only 13 casks. The Savannah market yesterday opened at 43½ cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jno. H. Kuck—Notice.
Opera House—Lee's hypnotists.
A. S. Williams—Executor's notice.
Mercer & Evans—Jenness Miller shoe

AFTERMATH OF THE FIRE.

Insurance Adjustment To-day—Investigation of the Alarm Mishap Made Yesterday.

It is expected that the insurance adjusters for the various companies interested in the fire yesterday morning will meet to-day to estimate the losses and arrange a schedule for settlement. Very acurate estimates of the damage to the various establishments effected by fire and water together with the amount of insurance on each and with what agencies placed were published in yesterday's STAR.

Investigation made yesterday by Chief Schnibben as to the failure of cause of the alarm bell to ring properly revealed the fact that two fuses had dropped from a battery at the alarm apparatus station, back of the City Hall.

Y. M. C. A. Notes of Interest.

The Young Men's Christian Association is merging into what seems a bright period of its history. The systematic work done by the former secretary, Mr. Diggs, and the earnest efforts of the acting Secretary Smith are apparent in every department of the work. The Woman's Auxiliary is now being organized, and has an important part to play in the association's work.

Gymnasium classes will be conducted by the general secretary, Mr. Howard Caldwell, who has recently taken charge of the work. The men's class will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. A class for the boys will be conducted on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 4 to 5:30 P. M. All who would like to join should call on the General Secretary.

With the attractive buildings, the Women's Auxiliary organized, the Star Course attractions, the Sabbath afternoon meetings for men, and the Bible training classes, this should be a most flourishing Association.

The new secretary is very much gratified at the hearty co-operation of the ministers and the cordial reception given him by Association and people.

CHAMBER COMMERCE.

Important Measures Acted Upon During a Session Held Yesterday.

BRUNSWICK FERRY QUESTION.

Motion Adopted Asking for Enabling Act for Its Purchase at Not More Than $15,000 — Resolutions of Respect Adopted.

The regular February meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in MacRae Hall. The principal measure considered was the purchase of the Brunswick Ferry across the Cape Fear, owned and operated by the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Co., and the decision resulted in the adoption of a motion instructing the president to appoint a committee of three to prepare and introduce into the General Assembly a bill enabling the city of Wilmington separately, or jointly with New Hanover county to issue bonds for the purchase of the ferry at a cost not to exceed $15,000.

The meeting of the chamber was called to order at 3:30 P. M., with President James H. Chadbourn, Jr., in the chair and Secretary Jno. L. Cantwell at his desk. Members in attendance were P. B. Manning, Esq.. Mr. D. H. Harnley, Mr. Thos. H. Wright, Capt. J. W. Craig, Mr. S. H. Fishblate, Mr. T. W. Clawson, Mr. M. W. Jacobi, Mr. William J. Martin, Mr. B. F. Keith, Mr. H. K. Nash, Mr. F. L. Woodruff, Mr. T. F. Bagley, Mr. J. B. Mercer and Mr. W. M. Cumming. Mr. S. Stein was a visitor.

The first business was the election of two new members—Messrs. Sternberger Bros. and Mr. B. F. King, of the King Grocery Co.

The special committee, consisting of Mr. H. G. Smallbones, Mr. Jas. T. Riley and Mr. W. N. Harriss, appointed at the last meeting to report with reference to Capt. S. W. Skinner's bill to "Protect and Encourage Ship Building in Eastern Carolina" reported the bill unfavorably, declairing that while they realized the fact that there should be a further reduction of the cost of coastwise pilotage, they did not think that the proposed measure would accomplish the desired end. The report was, on motion of Mr. T. F. Bagley, adopted.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the matter of purchasing the Brunswick ferry from the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company and converting the same into a free ferry, reported that they had held a consultation with the officers of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company and were of opinion that a bill enabling the city to issue bonds to buy the ferry should limit the bonds to $12,500, and expressed the opinion that advantageous terms could not be obtained from the Ferry Company. The committee was composed of Mr. Hugh MacRae, Mr. B. F. Keith and Mr. R. M. Wescott. Mr. Thos. F. Bagley moved the adoption of the report, and there followed a very general discussion.

Mr. H. K. Nash moved to amend Mr. Bagley's motion by providing that the committee be continued, with instructions to make further investigation.

Mr. B. F. Keith insisted that the purchase of the ferry was a most important matter for the commercial life of Wilmington, and insisted that something must be done not later than the 15th inst.

P. B. Manning, Esq., said that he met with the committee, when they conferred with the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company officials to discuss the minimum price at which the ferry could be sold. He said he was attorney for the company, and that during the meeting the committee acknowledged that they had no adequate idea of the value of the company's property and stock, and promised to state in their report that they had made no examination of the company's books. He said the chairman said that one citizen had expressed the opinion that the ferry was worth $8,000 and another $11,000, so they fixed it at $12,500.

Mr. T. F. Bagley insisted that if the city and county bought the ferry, at least two townships of Brunswick should assume a portion of the debt.

Mr. B. F. Keith, Mr. J. B. Mercer and others expressed the opinion that the ferry should be made free, even if the city had to assume the entire obligation and issue $20,000 bonds.

Mr. W. M. Cumming, secretary and treasurer of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company, made a statement to the Chamber. He said that the stock was owned by his mother, his sister and himself, and that the books show that the ferry is now paying six per cent. on $16,000 stock, eight per cent. on $2,500 bonded indebtedness, and a surplus is accumulating besides. He said December's business was better than any month of last year and that the receipts during 1898 were much larger than during any previous year. All this he said can be substantiated by the books of the company.. So that the Chamber could clearly see that it would be a great sacrifice on the part of the stockholders to sell for anything less than par, which would be, including the $2,500 bonded indebtedness, $18,500. He added however that in the interest of the common wael a somewhat less figure would be considered by the company.

Mr. T. W. Clawson moved an amendment that the New Hanover representatives be requested to engineer through the General Assembly an act enabling the city to buy the ferry, without naming a limit as to the amount of bonds to be issued. The point was raised, however, that no motion before the Chamber had been seconded, so there was nothing before them to act upon. Then, upon motion of Mr. William J. Martin, the report of the committee was received with the thanks of the Chamber.

Then a motion, also made by Mr. Martin, was adopted, providing that the president appoint a committee of three to have enacted, by the Legislature, a bill empowering the city of Wilmington and New Hanover county jointly, or the city alone, to issue bonds, not to exceed $15,000, for the purchase of the ferry.

The committee, consisting of Mr. W. H. Northrop, Mr. J. C. Stevenson and Capt W. R. Kenan, appointed to draft resolutions of regret at the death of the late G. W. Williams, reported the following which was adopted to-wit.:

To the President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee appointed to prepare a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Geo. W. Williams, beg leave to submit the following:

"George Washington Williams is no more. A devoted husband, an indulgent father, a loyal friend, a leader in benevolence, a success in business. Though for several years past retired from active pursuits, still he will be remembered as a merchant who, by industry and skill, amassed a competency. His familiar form will be especially missed among his associates. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Williams this Chamber has lost an upright member, and this community one of its enterprising citizens.

"*Resolved further*, That we tender to his bereaved family our warmest sympathies, and that this mark of our respect be entered upon the minutes of this body."

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. NORTHROP, SR.

The following resolutions, with reference to the late Frederick Rheinstein were also adopted:

To the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce:

It having pleased the Great Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our worthy and highly esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Frederick Rheinstein, be it resolved,

That this Chamber, in common with our merchants, deplores his loss and feels that in his death the community has been bereaved.

That in the death of Frederick Rheinstein we recognize the fact that our community has lost one of our public spirited citizens—one who was always quick to respond to the appeals of those in distress, an upright and progressive merchant, and one who aided largely in building up our city in a commercial way. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and family our sincere sympathy for them in this their hour of distress, and extend to them the condolences of this body, and that a page in our records be dedicated to his memory.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and also the city papers.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, Ch'm.
GEO. R. FRENCH,
GABRIEL HOLMES, Committee.

The last matter to engage the attention of the committee was the endorsement of a bill to be introduced in the Legislature providing that the use of sturgeon nets less than 10 inches in the diamond be prohibited in the waters of New Hanover, Brunswick and Pender counties.

AN EYE-WITNESS TO HOMICIDE.

T. J. Newsom Tells a Star Reporter Particulars of the Rennert Shooting.

Mr. T. J. Newsom returned from a business trip through Robeson county yesterday. To a member of the STAR staff he said last night that he was an eye-witness to the shooting of a drunken negro man by Mr. R. S. Dixon at Rennert Wednesday, a report of which was published in the telegraphic columns of the STAR yesterday. Mr. Newsom says that the killing was thoroughly justifiable. The negro was in the act of throwing a heavy iron weight at Mr. Dixon and had a second one in his left hand. The trouble was occasioned by the insistance, on the part of the negro, that Mr. Dixon, as express and depot agent, refund to him money paid several days before by the negro for an express money order. The negro had bought the money order and sent it with an order for whiskey, had never heard from the order and demanded that Mr. Dixon refund the money, which of course he could not do. He told Mr. Dixon that if he did not pay him, back the money he would kill him and was proceeding to put the threat into execution when Mr. Dixon shot him dead.

Mr. Newsom was with Mr. Dixon at Lumberton yesterday morning when he surrendered to the sheriff.

Case of Carolina Cooperage Co.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy, signed by the Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington, the Wilmington Iron Works, Messrs. A. H. Slocomb, C. M. Whitlock and Mrs. Minnie Nimocks, creditors of the Carolina Cooperage Co., has been filed with Mr. W. H. Shaw, Clerk of the United States District Court, by their attorneys, Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., and Franklin McNeill, Esq., who left Wednesday night for Raleigh to present the paper to Judge Purnell, who will set a date for the hearing and inaugurate a legal movement to set aside the execution by which their plant in Wilmington is held by the sheriff to satisfy the judgment recently rendered against the company for damages to the young man Tyner, while in its employ.

Counsel for the creditors claim that the execution in favor of Tyner is invalid, from the fact that it was served within forty days of the filing of the bankruptcy petition, which is contrary to the act provided in such cases.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. I. W. Clark, of Fayetteville, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. J. A. Cavanaugh, of Hallsboro, is in the city on a business trip.

— Mr. H. S. Thompson, of Glenn Springs, was here on business yesterday.

— Col. C. Hammond, of Chadbourn, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. D. Guthrie came up from Southport on the *Wilmington* yesterday.

— Mrs. J. O. Wiggs leaves for Norfolk this morning to visit her son, Mr. J. O. Wiggs, Jr.

— H. J. Lyon, of Lyon's landing, spent last night in the city. He is registered at The Orton.

— General Manager J. W. Fry, of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, is in the city, conferring with Coast Line officials with reference to the transfer of the property, which will soon be made. He is stopping at The Orton.

TO OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Letter Sent Last Night by Citizens' Meeting Committee—Features of Their Proposed City Charter Bill.

Last night a letter was mailed to Representatives Rountree and Willard at Raleigh by the committee appointed by the citizens' meeting recently held in the Court House to protest against certain provisions of the bill to amend the charter of the City of Wilmington, now pending in the General Assembly. The letter is accompanied by a bill which the committee sets forth contains provisions that the Board of Audit and Finance be elected by the respective wards of the city; that, as to the primary law, the candidates shall be selected by the majority of all votes cast, and not by a plurality; that citizens may also vote for party nominees for mayor, city clerk and treasurer, city attorney, and other executive officers; that there be no police commission, but that the aldermen prescribe terms of office for policemen and firemen, during which they can only be removed by the mayor after conviction for misconduct or incompetency.

The letter contains exhaustive argument as to the various features of the bill mentioned and is signed by the committee as follows:

Mr. W. E. Springer (chairman), Iredell Meares, Esq., Mr. Robert R. Bellamy, Capt. J. L. Boatwright, Mr. J. B. Huggins, Dr. W. C. Galloway, Mr. B. F. King, Capt. Jno. Barry and Mr. Jos. D. Smith.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCE.

Two Mount Olive Negroes Arrested by Police Officers Yesterday Morning.

Joe Kornegay and James Hussey, both colored, were arrested yesterday morning by Sergeant Orrell and Policeman Woebse in compliance with a telegram from Justice Jno. R. Smith, of Mount Olive, charging the first named with false pretence and the latter, who is a minor, with having left home without the consent of his parents.

The telegram also authorized the arrest of two other negroes on a similar charge of false pretence, but they were not apprehended. The party had set out for Georgia and the negroes arrested were awaiting the arrival of the south-bound train when they were arrested.

Justice Smith arrived on the 5.45 o'clock train yesterday afternoon, identified the negroes and left with them on the north-bound train last night for Mount Olive, where he will try them on the charges preferred.

LEE, THE HYPNOTIST, COMING.

With an Entirely New Company And a Hundred New Features.

Monday night Lee's company of hypnotists, whose performances created such a sensation last season, will begin a return engagement of one week at the Wilmington Opera House. Mr. Lee comes this time with a number of assistants and many new and startling demonstrations. An exchange, in speaking of his "Cataleptic Statues," one of the new features, said:

"For an hour the fun waxed fast and furious. Innumerable ridiculous situations were made. The most miraculous part of the exhibition was where the subjects were put in action, such as laughing, sneezing, snow-bathing, boxing, fencing, when at a word from these wonderful operators they become perfectly rigid and were in fact living statuary, such that no painter nor sculptor would conceive, let alone reproduce. It is utterly impossible to describe the effect."

Monday night every paid ticket reserved at Gerken's before 6 P. M. will admit one lady free. Prices 50, 35, 25 and 15 cents.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—106 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—189 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 118 barrels rosin, 117 barrels tar, 3 barrels crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—1 cask spirits turpentine, 19 barrels rosin, 41 barrels tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—16 barrels tar.

Steamer W. T. Daggett—3 casks spirits turpentine, 25 barrels rosin, 16 barrels crude turpentine.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—150 barrels rosin, 60 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 295 bales; spirits turpentine, 13 casks; rosin, 312 barrels; tar, 234 barrels; crude turpentine, 19 barrels.

THE ROAD TAX LAW.

Willard's Bill Passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives.

FOR NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The People to be Allowed to Vote on the Proposition for an Issue of $50,000 in Bonds Next June—Insanity Laws Debated in Senate.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 2.—The Senate again to-day resolved itself into committee of the whole, for consideration of the bill to amend, consolidate and codify the insane laws of the State. The first section brought under discussion was that providing that the criminal insane shall be cared for and treated in the wards of the penitentiary, which has heretofore been assigned for that purpose, and the said wards shall be known as the department of the criminal insane, and the board of directors of the penitentiary is given full control and management of said department.

Senator Daniels opposed this provision. Nothing, in his opinion, could eliminate the stigma of being confined in the penitentiary, call it by what pretext or name you may. Senator Mason also opposed the provision, and said he could understand cases where it might be hurtful in effect. Senator Brown's candid opinion was that the main object of the provision is to get the insane asylum clear of troublesome patients. "I am opposed to it," he said. "Take convicts from the central prison of the penitentiary if you like, and send them to farms where they rightfully belong; and then it will be all right to create the central prison as an institution for the criminal insane; but as the matter now stands, we should strike out the provision altogether." Senator Fields urged that the criminal and dangerous insane be allowed to remain in hospitals. Senator Coolie said, "no matter if a man becomes dangerous and desperate as a lion, he could not be sent to a felon's cell. We know not when the hand of God may bring this matter home to us, and how could we bear such stigma upon one of our relatives. Increase taxation, if necessary, but keep the insane in the asylums provided for them.

Senator Glenn said that the committee had found that the penitentiary could be arranged for the reception of the criminal insane at a cost of something like $1,500, but that he would be glad to support an amendment appropriating $50,000 or $60,000 for building a new and separate institution for the criminal insane. Senator Daniels said he would support it. There are rooms in the hospital at Morganton for drunkards, but under the provisions of the bill, as it stands, our mothers, wives and daughters may be put on the same footing as the lowest prostitute on God's earth. Senator Speight said too much attention had been given to the dangerously insane and not enough thought to the innocent, harmless unfortunates who were constantly in danger from being confined in the same building. Consider, he said, the safety of the eight hundred insane at Morganton, the four hundred at Raleigh and the four hundred at Goldsboro.

Finally Senators Hicks, Travis, Speight and Daniels were appointed a sub-committee to draft an amendment for this section and submit to the committee of the whole.

Senator Daniels offered an amendment to the effect that when persons who are not dangerously insane are confined in an asylum and become dangerous, they shall not be removed from the institution. It was adopted.

Bills Were Introduced.

To amend the dispensary law for Rutherfordton; to abolish tax collectors in Nash county; to define fees of clerks and justices of peace for issuing process; to protect stock running at large in Cumberland county; to amend Chapter 342, Code, allowing clerks to issue restraining orders.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed final reading: To amend Section 1308 of the Code, relative to the drainage of lowlands; to amend Chapter 399, Laws of 1891, allowing directors of the Deaf and Dumb school at Morganton to elect officers in case of vacancy, provided not more than one director shall come from one county; to authorize commissioners of Craven county to set aside a sinking fund to pay the bridge debt of that county; to domesticate foreign corporations—this is Craige's bill and it passed unanimously.

House Proceedings.

The House met at 10 o'clock and Rev. W. C. Norman offered prayer.

A resolution was favorably reported recommending that the State arsenal be removed from Capitol square.

Bills were introduced as follows: To make the May term of Alamance court a civil term; to amend the Code regarding the Supreme Court library; to prevent distemper and other infectious diseases among cattle; to allow Alexander county to levy a special tax to build a court house and a jail; also, to relieve Alexander from payment of bonds held by the State treasury; to punish persons who sell whiskey in local option territory; to regulate fraternal benevolent societies, orders and associations; to establish a public landing at the foot of all roads crossing navigable streams; to protect sub-contractors and others; to amend the charter of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company; to amend Section 181, of the Code, relative to service of summons on infants in the absence of guardian, adlitem; also, to abolish the office of coroner of Northampton county; to incorporate Union City, Robeson county; to give Cumberland county additional terms of Superior Court.

Bills Passed Final Reading

To give New Hanover county a road law, and to allow its people to vote on a tax of $50,000 next June. This is Mr. Willard's bill.

To amend the charter of Elizabeth City.

To amend the law regarding probates and private examination of married women, by simplifying the probate laws regarding proof in recording and probating deeds, and other papers; being a complete revision of this chapter of the Code.

To repeal Chapter 66 of the Code. This is a revision of the wrecking laws of the State. Counties on the coast are divided into districts and a commissioner of wrecks provided for each.

To provide for working convicts on county farms, and make supplies for themselves and the county poor, and also for working public roads. Only convicts sentenced for more than ten years are to be sent to the penitentiary.

MARRIAGE AT MOUNT OLIVE.

Miss Flowers Happily Married to Mr. J. A. Westbrook—Now on a Bridal Tour.

Mr. F. S. Westbrook returned yesterday from Mt. Olive, where, as noted in a previous issue, he went to attend the marriage of Mr. J. A. Westbrook to Miss Eliza Flowers, which was celebrated in the Mt. Olive Presbyterian church Wednesday night.

The pastor, Rev. Mr. Bagwell, was assisted in the ceremony by Rev. N. M. Journey. The church was prettily decorated and crowded with friends and relatives of bride and groom. The ushers were Mr. Wade Lofton, and Mr. Earnest Flowers (brother of the bride), of Mt. Olive, Mr. Ben. Bowen, of Wilson and Mr. F. S. Westbrook of Wilmington. There were no bridal attendants.

After the marriage a reception was in progress at the residence of the groom until 9 P. M., when Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook left on the northbound train for a bridal tour. They will be at home in Mt. Olive after the 15th inst.

Druids Will Celebrate Anniversary.

The United Order of Ancient Druids, No. 2., is making elaborate preparations for the celebration of its fifth anniversary on Tuesday night, February 21st. The order met last night at its hall on Third between Princess and Chesnut streets, and the matter was discussed at some length. The following committee was appointed to prepare a programme and make general arrangements for the celebration: A. J. Marshall, W. E. Yopp and George Zeigler.

The Sportsman's Review.

The *Sportsman's Review* is one of the best publications for lovers of dog and gun in this country. It combines the ornamental with the useful, being handsomely illustrated, beautifully printed and well filled with interesting reading matter. Issued semi-monthly at $1.50 per year. New York office, No, 19 Park Place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

WEEK Commencing MONDAY, FEB. 6.

Return of the Record-Breaker,

LEE,

And His Great Company of

HYPNOTISTS.

A Hundred New and Startling Features. "Cataleptic Statues." Cake Walk. Country School Teacher

HUMAN BRIDGE.

Prices, 50, 35, 25, 15 cents.

fe 3 3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having duly qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of George W. Williams, late of the county of New Hanover, deceased, notice is hereby given to all person having claims against the estate of the said George W. Williams, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Williams Bros., 16 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 1st day of Feb'y, 1900. Dated Wilmington, N. C., the 2nd day of February, 1899. Duncan M. Williams and Fannie E. Williams, executors of the last will and testament of George W. Williams, deceased.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Executors,
16 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
feb 3 6w fr

Seed and Fertilizers.

R. P. AND WHITE OATS.

Early Ohio, Houlton Rose and Early Rose Potatoes.

Kainit, High Grade Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and other Guanos. Get the best.

HALL & PEARSALL,
fe 2 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

NOTICE.

I wish to inform my regular customers, friends and the public at large that I am now sole agent for North Carolina for the celebrated "RHINE WINE" in bulk, made of nothing but pure grapes and guaranteed the purest and oldest Wine on the market, positively not adulterated. The finest Wine for either table use or cooking purposes in the State.

Delivered at your house for One Dollar per gallon. Our very best citizens are using it and will gladly testify to its merit.

Samples free at store, or if you ring up Bell 'Phone 185 I will take pleasure in sending sample to your residence free of charge.

I am also selling, wholesale and retail, the celebrated pure Cider, made from grafted fruit, which is known by many as the Foster Cider—and the only pure Cider sold on this market. Sole agent for city of Wilmington.

Truly, yours,
JNO. H. KUCK,
No. 6 North Water street.
Bell 'Phone 185. fe 3 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"They fit the feet as nature intended."

The Success of the 'Jenness Miller' Hygienic SHOES is without Precedent.

Their sale throughout America has been phenomenal. Best Shoes in the world for women.

We recommend them and guarantee them to give absolute satisfaction in comfort and wear.

We are sole agents for "Jenness Miller" Shoes for this city.

Only $3.50.

MERCER & EVANS.
115 Princess street.
fe 3 3t fr su we

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.

ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

MARDI GRAS,

New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham

February 7th-14th, 1899.

Half Rates via Seaboard Air Line.

On account of the Mardi Gras Festivities to be held at New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham, February 7th to 14th, inclusive, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to those points, from all stations, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold February 7th to 13th, inclusive; good returning until February 28th.

For further information, in regard to rates, routes, schedule, &c., call on or address ticket agents.

L. S. ALLEN,
General Passenger Agent.
Portsmouth, Va. fe 1 3t

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 12 tf

Pure German Kainit

1000 bags German Kainit.
2500 bags 13 per cent. Acid.
2100 bags Gibbs' H. G. Guano.
1500 bags Navassa Guano.
1900 bags W. G. & Co. Guano.
1000 bags Golden Belt Guano.
1500 bags Tobacco Guano.
1000 bags Powers & G. Guano.
1000 bags Truckers Guano.
100 bags Muriate of Potash.
100 bags Nitrate of Potash.

Shipments from Wilmington or Charleston.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
ja 26 tf Wilmington N. C.

You Know

What it costs you elsewhere, so just for Three (3) days I will sell you the best

Laguyra Coffee at 19c a lb.

Parched or Ground.

Quantity to one person limited.

LOOK OUT FOR ANOTHER TRADE HUSTLER FEBRUARY 4TH.

S. W. SANDERS,
fe 1 tf At The Unlucky Corner.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3.

TO GET THE FULL BENEFIT.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, has recently written a very interesting article on cotton and cotton manufacturing, which was elicited by the discussion of a textile school, and is suggestive of the immense possibilities in the cotton manufacturing industry.

After speaking of the achievements of Southern cotton growers in reducing the cost of producing cotton, achievements resulting from their own intelligent efforts, the establishment of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, boards for supervising fertilizers, &c., thus it is, he says, that Southern cotton growers have been enabled to produce and sell cotton at 6 cents a pound and be about as well off and realize as much profit as they did when they got 20 cents a pound for it and paid proportionately as much to produce it.

One of the reasons doubtless, to which he does not refer, however, why they can now sell cotton at 6 cents a pound without being bankrupted, is because they have learned to be more economical, to keep out of debt more, and to raise more of their own supplies than they did when all-cotton was more of a craze than it is now. They may continue to raise and to sell cotton for even less, but if they do, it will be because cotton has been made a subordinate crop. After referring to the success in cheaping production he says:

> Our people have kept ahead by spending the necessary money to know more about cotton production than any other people in the world.
>
> Agricultural colleges have been wisely built.
>
> Agricultural departments have been wisely created by States and by the national government. Boards of fertilizer control have been wisely established and maintained.
>
> If we spend $100,000 and learn to produce cotton $1 per bale cheaper we have saved $10,000,000.
>
> In the last two decades the Southern farmer has done this several times over. Except for these expenditures and the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to make cheap cotton he might have lost his cotton trade to Russia, Egypt and South America.
>
> Important as it is, however to continue to spend money and study how to make the best cotton, the cheapest cotton and the most of it in order to control the trade, there is also another side to this question?
>
> After exhausting our efforts to reduce the cost of cotton production to a minimun, why not make some effort to increase its value.
>
> Shipped as raw eotton in bales the Southern crop is worth about $300,000,000.
>
> The crop of North Carolina alone is about (round numbers) 500,000 bales. This at 6 cents would yield $15,000,000.
>
> If manufactured into the average of mill products now made in the North Carolina mills, it would yield $45,000,000.
>
> With as good school facilities for textile work as the State now has for agriculture, the value of this crop could be increased to an average value of 60 cents a pound, at which it would yield $150,000,000. Add to this the value which would be given to perishable farm products (now without much value) such as turnips, peaches, apples, potatoes, etc.; and also the value of auxiliary manufactures, such as trouser factories, broom factories; all of which are sustained by the cotton factories directly or indirectly, and we would easily get another $150,000,000 value.
>
> Therefore it may be seen that it is within easy reach of the State of North Carolina to make its cotton crop worth as much as the crop of the entire South if the latter is sold in a raw state.
>
> Mr. William Entwhistle, of Rockingham, stated in a speech made before the legislative committee on education that the average value of the manufactured products from North Carolina cotton mills was already in his estimation 20 cents per pound or upwards. On this basis of present accomplishment if the whole crop could be worked the value would be about $50,000,000, as against $15,000,000 sold in a raw state.
>
> The highest limit figured on in the above estimates are by no means the highest possible prices. Mr. John Gilligan, superintendent of the Reidsville Cotton Mill, told me that he had woven cotton velveteens in Providence, R. I., that yielded more than $3 per pound. Also that most of this kind of stuff used in this country even yet came from Europe, the foreigners taking our cotton at 6 cents and selling it back to us at $3 and $4 per pound. Why not spend a little money to found an institution the purpose of which shall be to find out how this thing is done and then teach it to home people?
>
> We have splendid establishments to promote the more economical production of cotton. Might we not make a beginning towards finding out how to make 5 cent cotton worth $1 per pound before it leaves the borders of the State?
>
> This can be done, and when it is done then the crop of North Carolina alone will bring more money to the State than the entire South now receives for its entire crop if figured on the basis of the price of raw cotton. We need the textile school now.

These estimated 500,000 bales could be trebled in value if manufactured even into the ordinary common grades of goods, and increased tenfold in value by manufacturing into the finer grades, such as could be produced with skilled labor and suitable machinery. But it is not only the increase in the value of the cotton which is to be looked at, but the incalculable benefit to other industries and the creation of other industries kindred to and growing out of cotton manufacturing, which would amount in the aggregate to ten times the present value of the State's cotton crop, and taking altogether, if the entire crop were manufactured it might become, directly and indirectly, worth as much as the whole cotton crop of the South now is. Applying the same course of illustration to the entire crop of the South, what immense possibilities there would be in it. But we are speaking more especially of North Carolina now.

No country ever became wealthy by producing raw materials alone and depending altogether upon these. There is but little profit in crude iron; manufactured there is wealth in the profits. There is little profit in the tree as it lies felled in the forest; manufactured it becomes a source of handsome profits. The rough rock dug out of the quarry has little value; chiselled into shape it becomes a thing of much value. Ordinary clay is almost valueless; moulded into pottery, pipes, tiling, &c., it becomes worth a good deal. Cotton at the ruling prices now is scarcely worth cultivating, but woven into fabrics it becomes three, six or ten times as valuable.

These facts, as stated by Mr. Tompkins, are not altogether new, but they are strikingly and suggestively put, and give us some idea of the possibilities in cotton when worked to its full extent, although the price of the raw lint may be discouragingly low.

All this suggests the germane question, how is it to be accomplished? If we remember rightly our mills now manufacture about half as much, or perhaps little more than half as much cotton as the State now produces, but it isn't all grown in North Carolina. This means that our manufacturing capacity must be about doubled, either by the building of new mills or by doubling the capacity of those now in operation. It would take money to do that and a good deal of it. It will require a great deal more skilled management and labor, to supply which is the object of the proposed textile school. But the money to build new mills and equip them will be a serious matter, for money is not abundant in North Carolina, and we have no hoarded treasures to draw from. The credit of our people is good enough, doubtless, and perhaps their collaterals are good enough to command considerable money if they were disposed to borrow, but borrowing in large amounts to start such enterprises is not the best way start them, for they are thus handicapped in the beginning by being compelled to raise a stated amonnt of interest out of the profits, with a limited time to repay the principal. It isn't easy to foresee and guard against contingencies, and therefore the borrowing plan is not the best.

But there is a way of avoiding this and yet starting mills, of which the progressive city of Charlotte has furnished a striking illustration in her half-dozen or more co-operative mills, every one of which, so far as we know, has been a success and has been operated without going into debt. Why couldn't other cities—Wilmington, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Salisbury, and smaller places, do likewise, and utilize not only their money but their labor in establishing factories, not only cotton factories but other factories, and why couldn't the farmers in the country adjacent become interested in these enterprises by taking stock in them and paying in raw material, thus making a better market for themselves and adding to the value of their products? As a purely business proposition it should be the aim of the cotton-growers to build factories and sell their cotton as woven cloth at 20 cents a pound or more, rather than as raw cotton at 6 cents or less.

Having succeeded by effort and intelligent methods in reducing the cost of producing cotton, we must now, as Mr. Tompkins says, devote ourselves to the problem of enhancing the price of cotton. It can be done by systematic effort just as easily and more quickly than the problem of reducing the cost of production was solved.

It is said that it was American thieves who walked into that London bank during business hours, and lifted and got away with $300,000. But they showed that they were not disposed to be hoggish by returning $234,000, which consisted of large bills, contenting themselves with the smaller denominations.

MANUFACTORIES NECESSARY.

There is no intelligent person who now questions the value of manufactories to any community, and there are very few persons who give the subject a thought who question the necessity of manufactories for any community, where the conditions are favorable, which desires permanent prosperity. No town or city can grow or prosper unless it has something to grow and prosper upon. It cannot invite new comers unless it can offer them some inducement. It cannot invite the skilled or unskilled workers unless it has work for them to do, and it cannot retain its own people unless it can give them some employment by which they can support themselves and those dependent upon them, and improve their condition as the years roll on. Fine climate, healthful location, a moral atmosphere, good schools and other desirable things may be inducements, and all excellent in there way, but people must have employment and have something to live upon, some sure source of earnings to take advantage and avail themselves of these other attractions. This is all too patent to need any argument.

This has been suggested by the following communication to the Charleston *News and Courier*, of Tuesday, by a Mr. J. L. Whatley, who has evidently been a close observer of the drift of events. We publish it entire because it applies quite as pertinently to Wilmington as it does to Charleston. It reads thus:

> "To anyone who has observed at all the changing conditions affecting the business of our Southern seaports in the last twenty-five years the inquiry must have suggested itself. What is to be their future? How are they to retain their population and prestige? What is it necessary for them to do in order to prevent decadence? The difference between Charleston and other seacoast towns in the South is as to time only. The changing conditions of business have affected her a little sooner than some of the others, that is all. When the pine forests are exhausted and the naval stores and lumber become things of the past, as they are rapidly doing; when the country store keeper becomes the cotton factor for the farmer, (which is about the case now,) and buys his goods from the manufacturer at first hand direct; when all the cotton is bought up by the broker in the country and shipped through upon tramp steamers which bring their own provisions and coal in ballast for the return voyage, what will keep up the business of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick? There seems to be but one answer: Factories of all kinds. The suggestion is doubtless unpopular to many in this community because of the failures in this branch of industry, but are these failures not due to the fact that our best business men have not made a business of manufacturing? Is there anything in the atmosphere of Charleston that prevents a cotton mill from paying as well as at Fall River or anywhere else? There are business men in Charleston who could make anything pay if they would devote the same time and talent to it as to their other business; but factories of all kinds have been a sort of "side issue" with them—a thing to put money into, then to be utturerly forgotton until disaster comes, when the place is blamed as if the air was poisonous to all smch enterprises! But apply the same rules of economy and careful, close attention to every detail as is done by the New England manufacturer, or the Spartanburg manufacturer, bearing ever in mind that a little saving here and a little there means a good dividend to the stockholders. With plenty of cotton, and the ocean at our door; with labor cheap and working hours long, and with coal for furnance purposes obtainable at $2 75 per ton, we find that cotton mills will pay in Charleston as well, or better than in the interior.
>
> "Not a bale of cotton should be allowed to pass out to sea that we can prevent, except in the form of manufactured goods. A dozen large cotton mills here, which would bring with them skilled labor and better facilities for operating machinery, could be made to pay and would set at rest all doubt about the future prosperity of Charleston. Why do we not ship the phosphate rock away in its crude state, instead of putting millions of money into the mills if we are to let our cotton go where there is a profit in manufacturing it into cloth to somebody somewhere that we do not get?
>
> "The difficulty, and the only difficulty, is that our best business talent has not been directed to the subject in the right spirit. We have not been a manufacturing people. But how we are to provide for the future without coming to it is somewhat difficult to see. The cotton factor's occupation like Othello's, is gone, the jobbing business is going and the thing to do is to provide against the inevitable."

It is somewhat remarkable that the greatest industrial development and the greatest diversity is in the interior, where there is no water transportation and where the factories are dependent altogether upon railroad transportation, while in our coast cities manufacturers have the advantage of both water and rail transportation. It is time for the coast cities to wake up, and realize the conditions by which they are confronted.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AFRAID OF THE TEST.

It is quite evident from the persistent opposition of the expansion Senators to permitting any vote being taken on resolutions pending in the Senate defining the attitude of this country as to our future policy in the Philippines, that they are afraid to submit their case to that test. They claim to have not only a majority of the Senate in favor of the unconditional ratification of the treaty but the necessary two-thirds to carry it through, and and yet they are afraid to permit a vote on resolutions which could not be carried unless a majority of the Senators voted for them.

If a majority are not in favor of them they will fail; if a majority is in favor of them they will pass, and only then. If there be any doubt as to the attitude of the Senators on this question, (and that is the only obstacle to prompt action upon the treaty) why not remove it and clear the way for decisive action upon the treaty? If it be shown by a vote upon such resolutions that they cannot be adopted that will end the matter, and would also end argument over the treaty which would then be adopted as a lesser evil than defeating it might be. That is, at least, the view of some of the Senators who are now opposed to unconditional ratification would take of it.

But when they obstinately object to permitting such resolutions to be voted upon they inconsistently put themselves in the attitude which they charge the opponents of ratification of taking, in obstructing action and defeating the will of the majority. If they were frank and honest they would not only submit to this test but welcome it, for that would show at once how the Senate stands. While they refuse to do this they are open to the charge of duplicity or cowardice, or both.

BOOK NOTICES.

The young folks will find the February number of *St. Nicholas* a very interesting and handsomely illustrated number. The list of contents is varied, and much of it instructive as well as entertaining. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The February number of *The Century* Magazine presents a fine list of contents, handsomely illustrated. Any other interesting articles are "Harnessing the Nile," "What Charles Dickens did for Childhood," "Franklin's Religion," and "On the way to the North Pole." Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

McClure's Magazine for February is a very attractive number. Among the contributors are Rudyard Kipling, who has a continued story, and Capt. Mahan writes on "The War on the Sea, and its Lessons," and an interesting sketch of "Dewey at Manila." These are but few of a very interesting list of contents, all handsomely illustrated. Published by the S. S. McClure Co., 144-155 E 15th street, New York.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rocky Mount *Motor*: Mrs. Martha Lanier died in this place last Friday morning at 3 o'clock after a long and lingering illness at the home of her daughter Mrs. J. H. Short.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. J. R. Maxwell, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Western Sampson, died at his home in Dismal Township on January the 10th at the age of seventy-two years.

— Chatham *Record*: On Tuesday Mr. Jones M. Watson made his last trip as mail-carrier on the Star route between Pittsboro and Chapel Hill. He had been carrying the mail ever since July, 1880, with an interval of about ten months, and in that time had traveled about 200,000 miles, or equal to eight times around the world.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mrs. Robt. M. Jackson died at her home on Massey's Hill this (Wednesday) morning after a short illness. She was a daughter of the late Mr. John Davis, of Haymount. —— Mr. J. N. Thaggard, son, of Alex. Thaggard, Esq, died at his home in Cedar Creek this (Wednesday) morning after a long and painful illness. The deceased, who was a young man just 27 years old.

—Lumberton *Rebesonian*: N. A. Braswell, a well-to-do citizen of this county, died at his home near Ashpole, Friday, of Bright's disease. —— M. R. McRae, who lives four miles from town, on Shoe Heel creek, brought an alligator eleven feet long to Maxton Friday. While out trapping in the swamp of this famous stream he spied the monster on the banks of the creek. The first shot from his trusty Enfield took effect in the eye of the "gator."

— Durham *Sun*: George Latta, a colored man, worked on the farm of John Thompson. On Mondy morning he was found dead near his home. Sunday afternoon, Latta, who was an old man, left home, and not returning, search was instituted for him Monday morning, resulting in the finding of the body cold and rigid in death. It is thought he was benumbed on account of the cold and laid down and froze to death. No suspicion of foul play is entertained.

— Public acknowledgement—"Edgar Dabney gave a gratitude dinner last night." "Gratitude dinner? What's that?" "Why, a dinner to all the girls who were sisters to him in 1898."—*Detroit Free Press*.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The derby hat manufacturers have formed a combination to regulate the output. From the crown of the head to the soles of the feet no part of the American anatomy can be allowed to shirk its tribute to the Trusts—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Frenchmen are beginning to cry for Napoleon V. It is hard to tell what sort of government Napoleon V, would give but there would give, but there is little risk in asserting that it would be better than the mockery that France calls the Republic. A confessed and open despotism is far preferable to a concealed tyranny that works by corruption.—*Norfolk Landmark, Dem.*

—— As great a change as that proposed with reference to the election of senators has taken place with respect to the election of President and Vice-President. Luckily, in that case the people were able to take the matter into their own hands. The President is no longer chosen by the electoral college. The actual election is by the people, and the electoral college does nothing but act as the instructed instrument of the people. Quite a number of State conventions and State legislatures have already placed themselves upon record as favoring a change in the Federal Constitution. Other States will soon fall into line. Whenever the question is thoroughly discussed; wherever public attention is fully awakened to the importance of the reform, success is sure to follow. The chief difficult is that the possibility of a change seems to be so remote—so many years off. So it does—we cannot deny it—but that only makes it so much more desirable that we should lose no more time in halting and hesitating. —*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "What is a phenomenon, Uncle Bill?" "A phenomenon is a small boy about your size who never bothers anybody."—*Tit Bits.*

— "I suppose to write well you must use ink well." "Yes, and to write fine use a pen with some point to it."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

— Miss Lakewood—"So you have decided that you cannot marry him?" Miss Elkridge—"Not exactly. I said I did not think I could ever learn to love him."—*Baltimore Life.*

— "Then I told him what I thought of him." "In good, plain language, I presume?" Well, yes. In fact, some of my expressions were positively military."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "I don't know about this emballumed beef," remarked old Wipedunks, stiffly. "but I do know that some of the young soldiers smoked too many coffin nails."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Mrs. Hangemout (sighing)—"Wondah how dat Mrs. Rubbenscrub can afford to dress de way she does?" Mrs. Washtub (enviously)—"Why, her husband hab done left her!"—*Puck.*

Roman and American: Guide—"Here was the Circus Maximus." American Tourist—"Maximus, eh? Seems to me that's a pretty tame adjective to apply to a circus."—*Detroit Journal.*

— Johnny—"Mother isn't blind, is she?" Pa—"Of course, not. What put that into your head. —Johnny—"Mrs. Bowser. who was here to-day, said mother'd never see forty again."—*Boston Transcript.*

— Liberty's Limitations: Immigrant—"At last I am in free America. A man can do pretty much as he pleases in this country, can't he?" Native—"Ye-e-s, unless he's married."—*New York Weekly.*

A HAND AT POKER.

And the Part a Side Bet Played In the Proceedings.

Said a Lone Star State man: "I once saw Colonel W. G. Sterett and Hon. Barnett Gibbs of Austin in a poker game, and, though merely a spectator, I got lots of fun out of watching the proceedings, for in the crowd were some high rollers, and there were plenty of big jackpots to furnish excitement. Sterett was not faring very well and ever and anon would complain of his luck. He and Gibbs were bosom friends, but Gibbs liked nothing better than guying William.

"'You can't play poker anyway,' said Gibbs, addressing Colonel Sterett. 'Why don't you stay out till you get a hand? Every time I open a pot you have to chip in on some little short pair.'

"Just as 'Barney' said this it was his time to act, and as he was on the point of opening a passed pot that had been 'sweetened' for $10 he saw that Sterett was fingering his stack preparatory to coming in.

"'Well, Gibbs,' quoth Sterett, somewhat nettled, 'your gratuitous advice please keep to yourself. It don't get you anything. When I want counsel as to the proper time to participate in a jack pot, I'll call on you. In the meantime I'm staying with you,' shoving in two yellows, 'and if you don't think I've got a legitimate hand I'll bet you $10 more before the draw, everybody else being out, that I've got the best hand to start with.'

"'I'll go you,' said Gibbs. 'What have you there?'

"'A pair of kings,' replied Sterett.

"'They're mighty good.' And Gibbs shoved over to the journalist the $10 side bet, at which Sterett laughed long and loud.

"Gibbs smiled, but said nothing, and then each drew three cards. It was Gibbs' bet, and quick as a flash he shoved a $50 stack. Of course his opponent thought it was a bluff and called. Sterett hadn't helped his kings, but he was an astonished man when Gibbs laid down a pair of aces. He had possessed them all the time, and his renunciation of the side bet was a clever ruse by which he demonstrated to his friend that there were some wrinkles in poker that he had not dreamed of in his philosophy."—Washington Post.

Such Is War.

The actions of men wounded in battle are often misunderstood. General Fuller, as quoted in the Chicago Inter Ocean, cites a pathetic instance of this kind:

In the midst of battle General Fuller was trying to check the flight of panic stricken men. One poor fellow came stumbling along, not heeding a word that was said to him.

Indignant and impatient, Fuller, as he came near this man, leaned from his horse, and, touching him with his sword, said sharply, "Go back, sir!"

The man looked up with an expression of anguish and despair on his face that said as plainly as words, "I am looking for a place to die." He opened his blouse and showed a big, gaping wound in his breast. Then he dropped to the ground.

The general instantly dismounted, but almost as he raised the man's head to his arm the poor fellow breathed his last.

Breathing and Malaria.

The importance of guarding against aerial transmission of malaria is shown by the personal observations of Dr. Maurel. In Africa he had spent nights tramping in the marshes without suffering the least inconvenience, while his assistants suffered from chills, merely because they did not seem to be able, literally speaking, to keep their mouths shut. He absolutely refrained from talking, so as to allow none of the miasmatic air to reach his lungs through the mouth, the nasal passages, as is well known, acting as a sterilizing apparatus through the destructive action of the nasal secretions upon atmospheric organisms.—Exchange.

RATHER MATTER OF FACT.

He Believed In Giving the Woman He Marries a Good Time.

He is a young man whose unbounded assurance has ever been his chief characteristic.

When he proceeded to talk to the practical old gentleman about marrying his daughter, he was evidently prepared for the usual question:

"Do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

The parent spoke this phrase with the air of a man who thinks he has uttered a poser. The suitor looked him in the eye.

"Let's talk this thing over," he said. "Do you think your daughter is qualified to make a man a good wife?"

"Yes, sir. Her mother and I are both practical people, and we have given her a practical education. She cannot only read Greek and play the piano—she practices three hours a day—but she can get a good dinner and make her purchases in market as intelligently as an experienced steward. Moreover, her abilities with the needle are not confined to fancy work. She's a treasure, and we don't propose to have any misunderstandings about her future."

"You were asking me if I thought I could support her in the style to which she has been accustomed."

"I was."

"Well, I could, but I don't propose to. After she marries me she's not going to practice three hours a day on any piano, nor cook dinners, nor take back talk from market people. She's going to have all the sewing done outside the house, read what she enjoys, whether it's Greek or Choctaw, and go to the matinee twice a week. It's time that girl was beginning to have some good times in this life."—Washington Star.

A Perfect Infant Food

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE.

N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ lb		@	8
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¼	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ lb		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 lbs		@	70
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ lb—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ lb	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℔ lb—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 lbs			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	1¾	@	1⅞
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Gran'd	5⅜	@	5½
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per lb—Unwashed	10	@	15

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3, 1899.

SCHOONERS.

Lois Chappel, 176 tons, Medero, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B I Hazard (Br) 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Elma (Br) 299 tons, Baker, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Small, J T Riley & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Miller, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

St Croix, 190 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co.

Chas H Sprague, 236 tons, Harper, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Marion (Br), 1,218 tons, Roberts, A S Heide & Co.

BARQUES.

Franz Schwalbe, (Dan) 586 tons, Paulsen, Heide & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L, Tyler, 538 tons, Bonneau Navassa Guano Co.

SOMETHING NEW 5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 44 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 43½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl for strained and 95 cents for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.35 per barrel for Hard, $2.40 for Dip, and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32½@32c; rosin firm at $1.15, $1.20; tar steady, 95c; crude turpentine steady, $1.40 $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	13
Rosin	515
Tar	234
Crude turpentine	19

Receipts same day last year.—20 casks spirits turpentine, 195 bbls rosin, 249 bbls tar, 12 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅞c cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4 13-16	" "
Low Middling	4 7-16	" "
Middling	5⅞	" "
Good Middling	5 3-16	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅝c.

Receipts—295 bales; same day last year, 349.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra prime 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c.

CORN—Firm; 53 to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Money on call was steady at 2¼@3 per cent., last loan being at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange strong; actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485¾ for demand and 483@483¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 484 and 486. Commercial bills 482@482½. Silver certificates nominal at 59½@60½. Bar silver 59½. Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds steady. State bonds steady; Railroad bonds irregular; U. S. 3's, 107¼; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128⅜@128⅞; do. coupon, 128½@129; U. S. 4's 112@112½; do. coupon, 112¾@113½; do. 2's 99; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 111½@112½; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 104; Southern Railway 5's 106. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 70; Chesapeake & Ohio 30⅜; Manhattan L 114; N. Y. Central 134; Reading 22½; do. 1st preferred 60⅞; St. Paul 127¼; do. preferred 168; Southern Railway 13¼; do. preferred 50¼; American Tobacco 145½; do. preferred 137; People's Gas 114¾; Sugar 133¾; do. preferred 114¼; T. C. & Iron 44⅜; U. S. Leather 7¼; do. preferred 73¼; Western Union 95⅝.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 32½@1 35. Spirits turpentine steady at 45½@46c.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 43c; no sales. Rosin steady and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, February 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 43½c; no sales: receipts 143 casks. Rosin firm; no sales; receipts 3,013 barrels;

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The cotton market made a good start but subsequently eased off with trading considerably more active than for a period of over two weeks; yet the news was generally of bullish purport. Strong English cables were largely responsible for an advance of four to six points at the opening. Other factors contributing to the better ruling of the market were the discouraging weather reports from nearly all sections of the South, estimates for a very light movement at both ports and interior towns and continued gratifying accounts from New England and the cloth markets. The readiness with which wheat responded to selling pressure and the irregular rushing of stocks recently, together with yesterday's bad slump in cotton tended to unnerve a good many holders, and after the initial response to the foreign news, the local market gradually gave way under realizing sales. The market closed steady at a net loss of two to four points.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6⅜c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; February 6.05c, March 6.07c, April 6.08, May 6.13c, June 6.11c, July 6.12c, August 6.15c, September 5.95c, October 5.95, November 5.96c, December 5.95c.

Spot cotton market closed quiet; middling uplands 6⅜; middling gulf 6⅝c; sales 141 bales.

Net receipts 222 bales; gross receipts 3,577 bales; sales 141 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,092 bales; exports to the Continent 964 bales; stock 79,529 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 17,635 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,501 bales; exports to the Continent 21,266 bales; stock 990,632 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 152,973 bales; exports to Great Britain 71,312 bales; exports to France 11,919 bales; exports to the Continent 115,616 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 6,764,804 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,716,664 bales; exports to France 583,999 bales; exports to the Continent 1,974,330 bales.

February 2.—Galveston, quiet at 6 1-16c, net receipts 3,641 bales; Norfolk, firm at 6c, net receipts 1,178 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅛c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6⅜c, net receipts 2,142 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5⅞c, net receipts 295 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6⅝c, net receipts 319 bales; Savannah, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 1,932 bales; New Orleans, easy at 5¾c, net receipts 2,332 bales; Mobile, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 154 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 962 bales; Augusta, firm at 6¾c, net receipts 488 bales; Charleston, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 940 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Flour neglected, with buyers about 15c apart. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 Northern Duluth 82c; options opened stronger on foreign buying, but sold off; although foreign liquidation seemed less permanent than yesterday, the bulls were timid, and when in the afternoon St. Louis sold heavily, local houses quickly unloaded forenoon purchases and prompted a weak close at ¼@½c net decline; the export trade was large and clearances heavy; No. 2 red March closed 80⅝c; May closed 77⅞c; July closed 76⅛c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 44¾@46c f.o.b.; options opened firm and except for a reaction at midday with wheat, was well held all day on further larger export purchases, closing firm at ¼c net advance; May closed 42¼c; July closed 43⅜c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2, 34½c; options dull. Pork quoted firm. Lard quiet; Western steam $5 90; February $5 92, nominal; refined lard steady. Butter firm; Western creamery 14@19c; do. factory 12@14c; Elgins 19c; imitation creamery 13@16½c; State dairy 13@17c. Cheese steady; large white 10½c. Potatoes steady; New York $1 25@1 62½; Long Island $1 75 @2 00; Jersey sweets $1 25@2 50. Petroleum dull. Rice firm Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 19½ :do. yellow 24@25c. Cabbage dull at $2 00@4 00 per 100. Standard oil closed at $4 50 @4 55. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet but steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅝c; No. 7 jobbing 7⅛c; mild steady; Cordova 11@14c. Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining 3 13-16c; centrifugal 96 test 4 5-16c; molasses sugar 3 9-16c; sales 671 bags Muscovado 89 test at 3 13-13c spot ex-wharf; refined firm.

CHICAGO, February 2.—After temporary firmness to-day wheat yielded to further liquidation of long property. Heavy export takings at the seaboard checked the decline two cents from the top price of the session, and May closed with a net loss of 5⅛c. Corn and oats held aloof from demoralizing association with wheat and left off at an advance of ⅛c in corn and ⅛ and ⅛c in oats. Pork and lard are a shade higher and ribs unchanged.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet; demand moderate. Wheat—No. 2 spring 70@73c; No 3 do. 65½@71c; No 2. red 72½@74c. Corn—No. 2, 36¾c. Oats—No. 2, free on board, 27¾@28c; No. 2 white 30½@31c; No. 3 white 30½c. Pork, per bbl, $10 20@10 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 65@5 67½. Short rib sides, loose, $4 85@5 05. Dry salted shoulders, $4 25@4 37½. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 20@5 25. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 25.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, May 74⅛@74¾, 75⅛@75¼, 73¼, 73⅝@73¾c; July 72⅝, 73, 71½, 71¾@71⅞c. Corn—May 37⅞@38, 38⅛, 37¾, 38¼c; July 38⅜@38½, 38¾@38⅞, 38@38⅛, 38⅜c; September 39, 39¼, 38⅝, 39⅛c. Oats No. 2 May 28⅛, 28½, 28⅛, 28⅜@28½; July 26⅝ 26¾@26⅞, 26⅝, 26¾c. Pork per barrel—May $10 42½, 10 55, 10 35, 10 42½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 85, 5 90, 5 82½, 5 85; July $6 00, 6 02½, 5 95, 5 97½. Ribs, per 100 lbs, May $5 17½, 5 25, 5 15, 5 17½; July $5 32½ 5 35, 5 27½, 5 30.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull—Spot 75¾@76c; month 75¼@76c; March 76¾@77c; May 77¾@77⅞. Southern wheat by sample 70@76½c. Corn firmer—Spot 40⅛@40¼c; month 40⅛@40¼c; March 40⅝@40¾c Southern white and yellow corn 38@40½c. Oats firmer—No. 2 white western 35½ @36c. Lettuce $1.25@1.50 per bushel basket.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, February 2, 4 P. M.—Cotton—spot in fair demand; prices unchanged. American middling 3 9-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 3,500 were for speculation and export and included 9,400 bales American. Receipts 28,200 bales, all American.

Futures opened easy with a fair demand and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c.): February 3 15-64@3 16-64d seller; February and March 3 15-64@3 16-64d seller; March and April 3 16-64d buyer; April and May 3 17-64d buyer; May and June 3 18-64d buyer; June and July 3 19-64d seller; July and August 3 19-64 @3 20-64d buyer; August and September 3 20-64d seller; September and October 3 19-64d buyer; October and November 3 19 64@3 20-64d buyer; November and December 3 20-64d seller; December and January 3 20-64d seller.

MARINE.

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Schr Lois Chappel, 176 tons, Medero, New York, Geo Harris, Son & Co.

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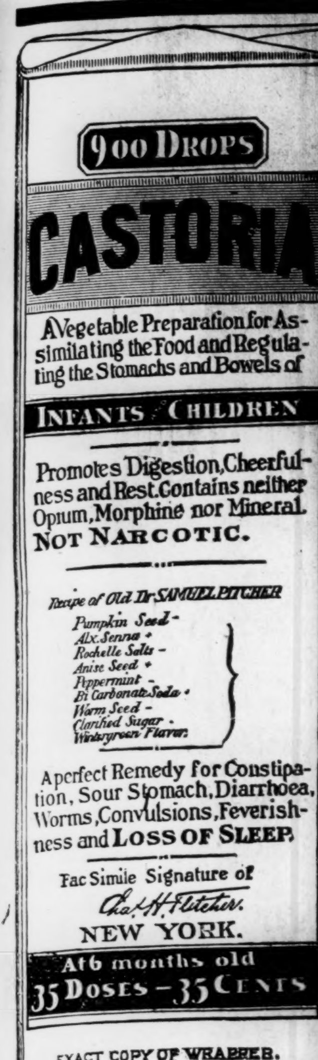

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The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are "Beauties." Try them also.
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ELECTRICITY FROM WIND.

Reasons Why This Method of Getting It Is Not More Generally Adopted.

If we mistake not, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in his last attempt to reach the north pole, had the Fram equipped with a specially designed windmill, which when operating drove a dynamo and furnished the necessary current for lighting purposes. An aermotor erected on the roof of a building in Park place in this city has been for some time successfully driving a dynamo in connection with a storage battery plant, the current from which has been utilized for incandescent lighting. From this it will be seen that there is nothing very new in the application of windmills to the driving of dynamos.

There are probably several reasons why the windmill or aermotor has not been more universally adopted for the above purpose. In the first place such a motive power is always more or less uncertain and cannot always be depended upon. There may be a calm just at the time it is found necessary to recharge the batteries, or the batteries may be in use when a breeze springs up. This would necessitate having two sets of batteries at a considerable cost. Another reason why aermotors have not been more extensively adopted is probably due to the fact that current can now be generated with steam as a motive power very economically, especially in large quantities. The erecting of an aermotor and the installation of a number of storage batteries with a dynamo mean a considerable outlay of money, especially when the cost of maintenance and renewals is taken into account. In certain cases it may be found that the interest on the batteries, generator and windmill, with the labor item figured in, will cost as much in the long run as the current could be purchased for on the outside.

But probably the chief reason why the power of the wind is allowed to go to waste when it could be employed for generating electricity is the same as that which prevents the immense power derivable from the tides in both the Hudson and East rivers from being utilized—namely, conservatism, or, if not lack of progress, a slowness in availing ourselves of opportunities.—Electricity.

SENSIBLE SMOKING RULES.

Read Them, Ye Burners of the Cigarette, and Take Warning.

Generalarzt Dr. Scholer publishes in the Centralblatt zu Gesundheitspflege a collection of "Hints to Smokers," which are founded, as the doctor states, upon his professional observations for many years of mouth, teeth, stomach, lungs, heart and skin of the devotees of tobacco.

The first and foremost rule is never to smoke before breakfast, nor, as a rule, when the stomach is empty. This custom is the worst possible foe of digestion. Never smoke during any exertion of great physical energy, as dancing, running, cycling, mountain climbing or rowing, and especially if in a contest. Never follow "the bad custom of the French and the Russians" by allowing the smoke to pass through the nose. Never inhale it through the nose.

Keep the smoke as far as possible from the eyes and nose. The longer the pipe the better. The use of a short pipe during work is to be avoided. A pipe is the most wholesome form of smoking, a cigar the next, a cigarette the worst. Always throw away your cigar when you have smoked four-fifths of it. The last end of it is the most hurtful, in cauda venenum, the poison lurks in the tail.

All cigarettes are bad, but eastern cigarettes the worst, for they are always compounded with some degree of opium. The smoker ought to rinse out his mouth, not only before every meal and before going to bed, but several times during the day. The best rinse for the smoker is a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table salt has been dissolved. It should be used as a gargle at night, and care should be taken that every cavity in the teeth is well washed with it. The pipe's proper place is in the hand and only occasionally in the lips or the mouth.

Seemed Like Sheol to Her.

At a recent fire in this city ridiculousness and wickedness were somewhat mixed, to the amusement of the spectators, when a woman connected with the burning structure, who was rushing around hunting up her effects, which had been removed, excitedly shouted, "Where in h—l is my Bible?"—Gardiner (Me.) Reporter-Journal.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

LUMBER YARD SKILL

SCIENCE IN BUILDING THE HUGE STACKS OF TIMBER.

Each Variety of Wood Requires a Particular Treatment of Exposure That It May Become Properly Seasoned.

It would certainly seem to the unobservant man that of all places in the world a city lumber yard was the dullest. That there is romance or any conceivable interest in heaps of timber, stacked high up in the air, he would hardly admit. Even those who get their bread and butter in the trade acknowledge no enthusiasm and hardly know how to describe what their workmen do. Until you enter into its mysteries, therefore, the lumber trade is very prosaic and a lumber yard but a sleepy place, hardly worth a moment's notice.

Once in amid the stacks, however, the point of view changes. What at a distance seemed simply wood without distinctions now is seen to be timber of many different sorts. Each variety has its heap or heaps; each heap is now in process of "seasoning." Some of these stacks may lie there for months, some even for years, growing meanwhile more and more valuable, for it is age, sun baths, the effect of the atmosphere, that improve lumber week in and week out. A lumber yard, carelessly arranged as it may seem to be, is nevertheless the perfection of precision. Its heaps are by no means "just wood," as they appear to the casual passerby. On the contrary, they are scores of varieties, each subject to some especial treatment, each piled in some especial manner, some to wait over so many weeks to be sold at a certain figure, so many more weeks if designed to bring a higher price.

Towering up in the air 30, 40 feet, sometimes 50, again even 60, stretch these lumber heaps. Each variety needs a treatment of its own. Some must lie in the open air, exposed to all fashions of wind and rain, others after a little time must be put under a sort of covered shed—a shed that has only a back and "eyebrow" roof that projects far over in a sort of hood and allows a free and constant circulation of wind and air.

Verily, there is a science in this stacking of wood, a science that does not appear or show itself at the first glance. The lumberman is not only he who up in the North woods, in the far east or west, down south or in the tropics selects, cuts down and hews, but quite as much the man in the heart of New York city who heaps up the sticks and by arranging them deftly and, knowing just what they need, cares for and cures them until out they come well seasoned lumber.

There is even a trick and a pretty art in stacking these lengths of wood, each hundreds of pounds in weight. Danger hangs over the men who mount the piles and from their elevated perches pull up or swing down the huge "sticks." The balance of the workman up aloft is not easily preserved. The weight of the "stick" may cause him to topple at any instant. Especially when "letting down" must he see to it that he lets go at precisely the right second, else the "stick" will drag him along with it, despite his efforts and struggles. On top of a lumber pile very truly does the city lumberman take his life into his own hands. And yet such is their skill that an accident seldom happens. These men juggle with the sticks at once so clumsy and so heavy with the ease of a Japanese master of tricks. The lengths of wood are handed up end first. The man on the ground raises one, men on a staging above grasp it, draw it up and swing its end to a staging beyond. Two stagings usually suffice. When a pile is not at its topmost, one is all that is necessary. These stagings are built out from the lumber itself and form what would seem to be precarious and unsafe platforms. They are none too steady at the best. Yet somehow they never break, and the one danger a man has to fear is losing his balance and falling from them.

A lumber stack of well seasoned oak some 30 feet high may be easily worth $1,000. One inch maple (for the purposes of comparison) that has laid in stack for one year would be valued at about one-half the price of the oak. Spruce, again, is figured, under similar conditions of seasoning, at about three-fifths the figure of the maple. But all this depends. Circumstances govern the value of the woods. The "seasoning" gradually drives out the water and reduces the weight. It is well worth knowing, as an independent fact, that 40 per cent of the weight of a green tree consists of water.

The technical terms about a lumber yard are curious and interesting. A heap of wood is piled up for two months. The foreman says it is "stuck there for 60 days." He piles up his oak sticks (some of which weigh a full 300 pounds each) with a bit of board—rather two bits of board, one at each end—between each stick and that above it. This is called "sticking in courses," the word "courses" being used in place of "layer." This has for its object the separation of the boards during seasoning, so that the air can get at every part of each. When cypress comes to be stacked, the boards are separated by pairs, instead of one from the other. In the lumber trade these are "stuck two deep."

Thus it will be seen there are sundry oddities, a number of strange little things about the piling and the curing of lumber. The trade that seems so simple comes, after all, to be one of considerable science. There are a score of matters a lumberman of New York has to know.

Spruce, for example, the cheaper qualities, does not need seasoning, but pine must dry. Hemlock is, of all, the cheapest. Then come poplar, pine and maple, ash, cypress, chestnut, birch and oak. Over these in point of value are the cabinet woods—mahogany, walnut, rosewood, ebony, fine grades of birch, curly maple, curly birch and others yet rarer and more costly.

The great lumber yards that one sees in his travels about town, however, do not carry these expensive woods. Keeping such for sale is quite a separate and distinct business. Such woods require special buildings to keep them in, and small pieces of many of them mount up in cost. The ordinary woods one sees in a lumber yard take care of themselves to a great extent.

Yet the pick and choice of these even need some sort of shelter. The sticks that need the most curing are heaped up in a shed. This shed is built in stories, or floors, and the putting up and taking down of, say, oak lengths from high up is an interesting sight.—New York Tribune.

Superstitious.

"I have proposed to her just 12 times, and I shall not propose another time."

"How superstitious you are, Mr. Binks!"—Brooklyn Life.

Funny Irish Sayings.

Here are a few Irish bulls: An Irish member of the Ventnor local board some 30 years ago proposed that St. Boniface down should be planted with some fine old oaks.

Horace Walpole records one which he pronounces the best he ever met with. "I hate that woman," said a gentleman, looking at a person who had been his nurse. "I hate her, for when I was a child she changed me at nurse."

This was a perplexing assertion, but a similar instance is recorded in the autobiography of an Irishman, who gravely informs us that he "ran away early in life from his father on discovering he was only his uncle."—London Telegraph.

He Laughed Last.

"I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for $50,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?"

"Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."—Vanity Fair.

A Way Out.

The Parson—I'm going to have a tough job of it saying anything good of the late Brother Bloggsles.

His Wife—You ought to say that a more deserving person has not died in a long while.—Indianapolis Journal.

Never put canaries in a painted cage or they will pick the wires and imbibe poison. When a canary droops and seems ill or shows signs of asthma by a wheezing sound, feed him for a week on boiled bread and milk and mix flaxseed with his bird seed.

No Distinguishing Marks.

"Were there any marks about him by which he could be described?" asked the detective.

"Yes," eagerly replied the father of the runaway boy, "his trousers were nearly worn through at the knees, and he had in one of his pockets, as I heard my wife say a day or two ago, a knife with a broken blade, a pistol cartridge that had been fired off, a match, some of the wheels of an old watch, a leather shoestring, a broken key, a bunch of twine, two or three white pebbles, a piece of lead, some buttons from the last bicycle show, a stump of a lead pencil and a bit of red chalk."

And the detective wrote in his memorandum book, "No distinguishing marks."—Chicago Tribune.

Disappointed.

"What's the matter with your friend, the musical theorist? Everybody applauded his new composition, and yet he seems very blue."

"Yes, he's pretty thoroughly discouraged. So many people liked it the first time they heard it that he says it can't possibly be good music."—Washington Star.

"Don't Hang Round Here!"

"If you do not marry me, I shall hang myself!" exclaimed a lovelorn Denver young man.

"Well, if you do, please go down a block," was the cheerful response, "for I heard papa say he did not want you to hang around here."—Denver Times.

NOTICE TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON—IN EQUITY.

THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY vs. THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAIWALY COMPANY *et al.*
CONSOLIDATED CAUSE.

The undersigned Special Master, by an order entered in the above entitled consolidated cause, dated the 24th day of December, 1898, has been directed to investigate all claims and demands against the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, or John Gill, the Receiver thereof, and report the same to said Court.

Therefore all persons, firms and corporations having or claiming to have any demand or claim against the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, or John Gill Receiver thereof, (except the holders of bonds secured by recorded mortgages on said property, or some part thereof, and except those who were required by the order passed in this cause on the 10th day of December, 1894, to make proof of their claims in this Court on or before the first day of February, 1895) are hereby notified and required to file their respective claims in writing and under oath with the undersigned Special Master, at his office, in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Wilmington, North Carolina, on or before the **Tenth Day of February, 1899;** "to the end that the character validity, amount and priorities upon the corporate property or income thereof of each such debt, claim or demand, may be determined upon and reported on by said Special Master unto to the Court."

The Court further decrees in said order "that should any person, firm or corporation, holding any claim or demand against the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, or against John Gill the Receiver thereof, which said claim or demand, by this order, is required to be filed with said Special Master, fail or neglect to file such claim or demand as in this order provided, on or before said **Tenth Day of February, 1899,** then, and in that event, every such creditor or claimant, (unless for good cause shown to the Court, the time for such filing be extended,) shall be forever barred and precluded from asserting any claim, lien or right of payment against the corporate property of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company in the custody of the Court, or of the Receiver, and shall not be included in any distribution of the proceeds of the sale of said property or any part thereof, or in the distribution of the income of such property."

Wilmington, N. C., January 4th, 1899.
E. S. MARTIN,
Special Master.
ja 6 5t fr

NEWS AND OPINIONS of National Importance.

THE SUN ALONE CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

IS THE GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.
ja 5 tf

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

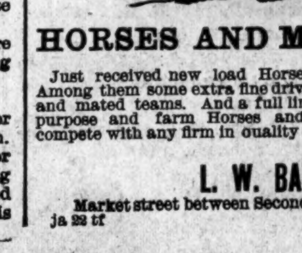
Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.



HORSES AND MULES.

Just received new load Horses and Mules. Among them some extra fine drivers, roadsters and mated teams. And a full line of general purpose and farm Horses and Mules. Can compete with any firm in quality and price.

L. W. BATES,
Market street between Second and Third.
ja 22 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best; and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.
no 1 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

ON THE MOVE To make room for New Stock. The power of price, as we have figured it down to command the attention of the public, cannot fail to MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP of such desirable merchandise.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

In offering Rugs, much depends upon the variety of styles as well as variety of makes. The field is well covered on that score in this sale.

Here is a list of one lot of Smyrnas:

Rugs, 18x36 inches, ... 95c.
" 26x54 " $1.75
" 30x60 " 2.35
" 3x6 feet, ... 3.45
" 4x7 " 5.65

Carpet Department.

In offering our Carpets for this sale we have decided to make, lay and line them FREE. A BARGAIN.

Velvet Carpet, on your floor, ...$1.00 yd
Tapestry Brussels on y'r floor, ... 75c yd
All Wool Ingrain on your floor, ... 65c yd
Half Wool Ingrain on y'r floor, ... 50c yd
Floor Oil Cloth, ... 25c yd

Let us make your new Window Shades. We carry the largest stock of Shade Goods in the city. Ready-made Shades, Opaque Cloth, six feet long, Spring Rollers, only 25 cents.
OUR NEW SPRING MATTINGS HAVE ARRIVED.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Wear the W. B. Corsets and use Standard Patterns. ja 29 tf

We Have Just Received

Several Lines of New Dress Goods which we Have Just Placed on Show.

A big line of fine new Ginghams at 10c.
A nice line of new Piques at 10 and 12½c.
A beautiful line of new Braids and Jets from 5 to 25c.
A few pieces of double-fold novelty Dress Goods at 10c, worth 15c.
Some very pretty Dress Goods to push at 50c.
A very pretty line of Silk to sell for 50c per yard.
Two hundred nice French Felt Ladies' Hats to sell for 29 cents each.
All Silk Ribbon No. 30, 2½ inches wide, at 12½c.
Nice bunch of Feathers and Birds worth 15 and 25c, for 5 and 8c.
A lovely line of Violets from 3 to 30c a bunch.
All grades of new fine Roses.
One hundred pairs of fine heavy all wool White Blankets to close out.
10-4 five pound Blankets for $3.98, every particle fine white wool.
Comforts from 50c to $1.50 each.
Nice line of heavy Underwear to move. We will sell all grades of Underwear at reduced prices.
Children's all wool Waists from 20 to 30c each.
Our $1.00 Capes to push at 69c each.
Our $1.75 line Double Capes, Fur Trimmed, made of all wool Cheviot, at $1.20 each.
Three Hundred pairs of job Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents at 25c a pair to close.
Gent's very heavy seamless and stainless Half Hose, four pairs for 25c.
Ladies' Hose, all grades, from 4 to 25c.
We handle everything in Children's Hose. Very fine at 5c; extra seamless at 10c.
All grades of Notions at the lowest price.
Gent's damaged Linen Collars we sold for 10c now 3c each.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs for 2c a pair.
Three hundred styles of fine Embroidery to sell.
We will give you the prettiest goods for the price from 3 to 25c per yard.
Come to see us at the largest Dry Goods store in the city. We are headquarters for Bargains at Wilmington's Big Racket store.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.
ja 29 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

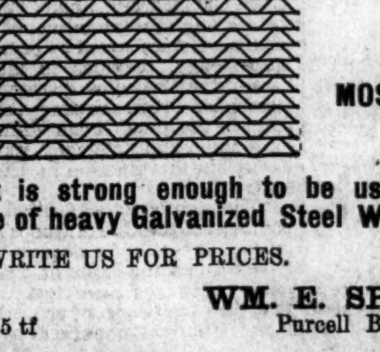
At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$659,283 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	377 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,600 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer...$ 50,000 00	
Due from app'd reserve agts $156,143 52		" from banks 190,207 20	
Due from other Banks $165,220 57		" Individuals 666,562 36	906,769 56
Cash on hand 65,178 27	386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,283 57	Total	$1,162,283 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf



The Hartman Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.
ja 15 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS — DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M., Laurinburg 6:28 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45 A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A. M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:52 A. M., Raleigh 11:18 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 408—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:20 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

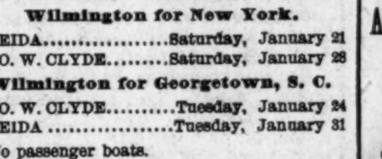
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE........Saturday, January 21
ONEIDA..................Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA..................Saturday, January 21
GEO. W. CLYDE........Saturday, January 28

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE........Tuesday, January 24
ONEIDA..................Tuesday, January 31

No passenger boats.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ja 20 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

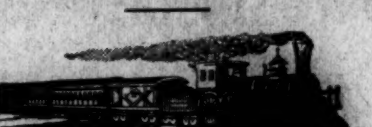
The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secreta jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.26 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.09 A. M., Philadelphia 3.53 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8.48 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.28 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 8.23 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.28 P. M., Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.19 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.25 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12 09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.20 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. M., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10.10 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.00 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11 22 A. M.; 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.12 A. M., arrive Latta 10.32 A. M., Dillon 10.44 A. M., Rowland 11.01 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.20 P. M., Latta 6.35 P. M., Pee Dee 7.00 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 10.25 A. M., Chadbourn 1.35 P. M.; arrive Conway 11.00 P. M.; leave Conway 2.45 P. M., Chadbourn 5.30 P. M.; arrive Hub 6.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.18 P. M., Manning 5.41 P. M.; arrive Lane's 6.17 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.34 A. M., Manning 9.09 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.40 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.00 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M.; 5.55 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 2.25 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 7.55 P. M.; arrive Darlington 8.20 P. M., Hartsville —— P. M., Bennettsville 9.15 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.20 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.45 A. M. Bennettsville 7.10 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.02 A. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3.00 P. M., Cheraw 4.45 P. M., Hartsville 2.15 P. M., Darlington 6.29 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington Sunday only at 8.50 A. M., arrive Florence 9.15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.58 P. M., 11.15 P. M., arrive Selma 2.50 P. M., 12.01 P. M., Smithfield 3.02 P. M., Dunn 3.40 P. M., Fayetteville 4.25 P. M., 1.10 A. M., Rowland 6.00 P. M. returning leave Rowland 11.01 A. M., Fayetteville 12.25 P. M., 9.40 P. M., Dunn 12.25 P. M., Smithfield 1.43 P. M. Selma 1.50 P. M., 10.55 P. M., arrive Wilson 1.06 P. M., 11.59 A. M.

Manchester & Augusta R. R. trains leave Sumter 4.29 A. M., Creston 5.17 A. M., arrive Denmark 9.12 A. M. Returning, leave Denmark 4.17 P. M., Creston 5.13 P. M., Sumter 6.03 P. M. Daily.

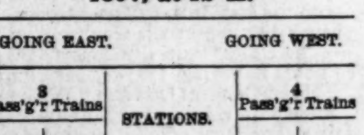
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 A. M., arrives Pregnalls 9.15 A. M. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10.00 A. M., arrives Creston 3.50 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 10.35 A. M., and arrive Lucknow 12.25 P. M. Returning, leave Lucknow 2.30 P. M., arrive 4.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.
H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.
feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Passed the House of Representatives. Carries Appropriations Amounting to $30,000,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The River and Harbor bill, carrying slightly more than $30,000,000, passed the House to-day by a vote of 160 to 7. This is the largest majority any River and Harbor bill has ever obtained in the House. The bill attracted little opposition, and every effort to amend it in any important particular failed.

Upon the completion of the reading of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. Maxwell, Populist Nebraska, demanded the ayes and noes upon the passage of the bill, but only secured two supporters for his demand. On a rising vote the bill was passed, 160 to 7.

A resolution was adopted setting aside Saturday, February 11, for paying tribute to the late Representative Dingley, of Maine, and at 4:55 P. M. the House adjourned.

TEXAS DESPERADOES.

Bob Marks, a Sporting Character, Killed in a Fight by John W. Bennett.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Feb. 2.—Bob Marks, a noted sporting character and typical dead-shot Texan, was killed in a duel to-day with John W. Bennett, proprietor of a saloon and gambling house. Marks had been drinking somewhat, and announced as he left his own saloon that he was going to die with his boots on. He entered the Silver King saloon and threatened to shoot out the lights. Words were passed and revolvers were drawn. Marks emptied the five chambers of his revolver, shooting Bennett through the abdomen. Stretched on the floor, mortally wounded, Bennett fired three shots at Marks, killing him instantly. Bennett died to-night.

GEN. MILES' CASE.

Denial of Reports of Action to be Taken by the War Department.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Great interest was expressed to-day throughout the War Department in the reiterated newspaper reports that severe action was meditated by the department and the administration in the case of General Miles who has been quoted in numerous recent interviews as condemning the quality of the meat furnished the army by contractors during the war and maintaining that he had evidence in reserve which would substantiate his charges that chemicals were used in preserving the contract beef.

It may be definitely stated that no official action has been taken looking to a court-martial, a court of inquiry or to the sending of General Miles to the command of a department.

THE PEACE TREATY.

A Vote Will Be Probably Taken To-day on Pending Resolutions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Senator Davis, in charge of the treaty, expressed the opinion after the adjournment of the Senate to-night, that a vote would be secured to morrow on the resolutions pending in the Senate, declaratory of the country's future attitude toward the Filipinos in case of the ratification of the treaty. The first vote will be on the Bacon resolutions, which will probably be voted down. A vote will then be taken upon a resolution more acceptable to the majority, probably that offered by Senator Sullivan, which it is expected will be adopted.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Advances Again Quoted in All Lines of Cottons—The Demand Good.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The cotton goods division of the market is daily furnishing evidence of all-around strength. Advances are again quoted in brown and bleached cottons, in wide sheetings and in printed calicos with a popular line of dress ginghams. The demand is gradually expanding on home trade account, and there are good orders in the market for export. Regular print cloths cannot be bought at first hands for 2½c per yard in any position. Woollen goods for men's wear are steadier in tone, with an improving demand, and dress goods are promising better results.

PHILIPPINE ADVICES.

Arrival of Transport Buffalo at Manila. Troops from Iloilo Disembark.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, Feb. 2, 5:50 P. M.—The U. S. transport Buffalo, having on board sailors to relieve men in Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet, arrived here to-day.

The United States transport Pennsylvania has arrived here from Iloilo with the 51st Iowa. These troops are being disembarked at Cavite.

The United States transport City of Puebla has sailed for Nagasaki, Japan.

Major General Otis has published an order requiring the inhabitants of Manila to procure official certificates of identity, which will cost twenty cents each, after February 23rd.

FEDERAL COURT JURORS.

Bill Introduced in the House to Repeal the Law Excluding Ex-Confederates.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, to-day introduced a bill to repeal the law which prevents an ex-Confederate soldier from sitting on a Federal grand or petit jury. This is the last relic of the laws discriminating against ex-Confederates. It slipped into the revision of the law of 1892, although it had been repealed, and works now considerable hardship in the South.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

EXPANSION DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Senator Spooner's Argument in Behalf of Ratification of the Treaty.

NO PERMANENT OCCUPATION.

In Case of Abandonment of the Philippines Spain Would Re-Assert Her Rights and Have Assistance of Other European Nations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A notable speech was made in the Senate to-day by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin. He took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Senator Vest, but did not confine himself to the proposed declaration of policy.

Senator Spooner spoke for three hours and through his brilliant oratory, fine ability as a close and astute reasoner, splendid qualities as an advocate, and adroitness and cleverness at repartee, held the careful attention of an unusually large number of Senators and a large audience in the galleries.

At the opening of the session, Senator Chilton, Texas, presented the credentials of Charles A. Culberson elected a Senator from Texas for the term of six years from March 4, 1899. They were filed.

Senator Tillman, South Carolina, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether any franchises or concessions of any character are being or have been granted by any municipality in Cuba and Porto Rico since the military occupation thereof by the United States. If so, what they are; for what length of time, and the authority by which they have been granted."

Senator Spooner's Speech.

At the conclusion of the morning business, Senator Spooner addressed the Senate. In the beginning, after a brief of statement of his reasons for speaking at all, he said:

"I find no objections, consitutional in nature, to the ratification of the pending treaty.

"If I held the view that the United States could not within its constitutional limitations acquire territory which was not to be erected into States, I could not give my consent to the acquisition of the Philippine islands. This Philippine prosposition is one of the fruits of the war—to me one of the bitter fruits. I can conceive of no circumstances under which I could give my consent to the admission of that archipelago as a State, or as more than one State, of the American union."

Senator Spooner then presented an argument in contravention of Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case, which, he said, was the foundation of all opposition to the acquisition of territory by this government. "That decision," he said, "ceased years ago to be referred to as a correct interpretation of the law upon this question."

Senator Spooner maintained that the United States undoubtedly had the power, as had previously been shown in the Senate, to acquire territory beyond our own domain, and with that power was coupled, of course, the collateral authority to govern that territory.

Senator Bacon, Georgia, called Senator Spooner's attention to the fact that the doctrine that the United States had no power to acquire foreign territory except with the intention of conferring upon it statehood, did not rest alone upon Justice Taney's decision. More than forty years before the decision was promulgated Representative Quincy in the House had laid down the same principle.

To this Senator Spooner maintained that the doctrine laid down by Mr. Quincy did not affect his argument, and he pointed out how impossible it was that these dicta should be taken as a permanent construction of the constitution. He knew, he said, of no reason why territory, and the people of a territory, should not be governed by Congress.

Tillman Asks a Question.

Senator Tillman interrupting Senator Spooner inquired: "If we accept the Philippines, would the inhabitants of that territory have the right to come without hindrance to this country?"

Senator Spooner—Yes, for the purposes of my argument I am disposed to admit it.

Senator Tillman inquired whether the inhabitants of a territory could be prevented from entering the States.

Senator Spooner said the Senator from Connecticut (Blatt) was inclined to believe they could be, but he himself doubted it.

Senator Tillman further along pressed his question as to the right of the Filipinos to come here, and declared that by admitting the islands by treaty, 10,000,000 people of that territory could take the first ship for this country and upon arrival here could enter into competition with American labor. That was the reason why he would vote against the treaty.

Senator Spooner said he had no doubt about the constitutionality of th sesseon of of the Philippines, or of our right to accept them, or of the President's authority to govern in those islands until Congress should provide a proper government for them, yet he could see nothing inconsistent in that to the carrying to the inhabitants of the islands all the rights gained by the constitution. He then adverted to the situation on the islands before the war with Spain and defended Spain's right to exercise sovereignty there.

Senator Caffery, Louisiana: "Then the longer tyranny is exercised in a colony by a government the more firmly fixed becomes its sovereignty?"

Senator Spooner—The Senator knows I do not mean that, and he knows, too, that that is not true. He knows, too, that an unsuccessful resistance of tyranny does not displace the sovereignty of the controlling power.

Shortly afterward Senator Tillman again interrupted Senator Spooner with the statement that if Senator Spooner had been present at yesterday's session he would not have made certain statements. He then proceeded to cite from the reports of the United States consul at Manila certain facts concerning the progress of the revolution against Spanish rule in the islands.

"Is not the Senator making public," replied Senator Spooner, smiling, "some information concerning the executive sessions of the Senate?"

"Yes, I am," replied Senator Tillman. "But the information I have," holding aloft a printed document, "is contained in this book which has been made public and I will, therefore, be excused from violating faith with my brethren of the Senate."

Senator Spooner said that no government, as had been contended on the floor of the Senate, had been established in the Philippine islands. It could not be seriously regarded as a government and it was nothing more than a tin horn affair at best.

Senator Tillman, again interrupting the Wisconsin Senator and again holding aloft the document which he held, said: "Unless the Senator withdraws his imputations against the good faith and honesty of Aguinaldo, I will read what I have here."

Senator Spooner—I have made no reference to Aguinaldo.

"Your remarks about Aguinaldo," retorted Senator Tillman, "were made in a sneering and airy manner, indicating no respect."

A Sneer at Tillman.

Senator Spooner—If the Senator from Aguinaldo will permit me to pursue my argument in my own way I will be grateful. I have said nothing about Aguinaldo and do not care to have my speech anticipated.

Senator Spooner then explained that he had not been present yesterday on account of illness and was anxious on account of his physical condition to complete his argument as soon as possible.

Senator Tillman—In the circumstances I will not again interrupt the Senator and will even endure the sneer about my being a Senator from Aguinaldo.

Senator Spooner promptly withdrew his reference to Senator Tillman and then proceeded with his discussion of the so-called Filipino republic. Referring to the authority and power of Aguinaldo he said that what he represented nobody knows; whom he represents nobody known; and nobody could say how far his authority extended.

Senator Spooner ridiculed the idea that distance could affect our right to acquire territory. Why was there no objection to the acquisition of Porto Rico if there must be so much opposition to taking the Philippines. The consent of the Porto Ricans had not been asked.

Senator Bacon replied that the circumstances were different because of the proximity of Porto Rico, as the presence of Spain in either of the West Indian islands would be inimical to the United States.

"I thank the Senator from Georgia for the admission," responded Senator Spooner. "The declaration of independence is to be suspended as to the West Indies, because it is in the interest of the United States."

"No, not our interests," replied Senator Bacon. "Our public safety, which is greater than our interests, is affected."

"Our interests are included in our national safety," said Senator Spooner. "The Senator practically admits that we want Porto Rico because we need it in our business."

Distrustful as to Expansion.

Senator Spooner announced his apprehension of the policy of expansion. "Some people waltz up to this proposition of national expansion as gaily as the troubadour touches his guitar," said he. "He shrank," he said, "from the policy of making a part of our land tropical islands thousands of miles from our shores, a land whose people were alien, not of our blood, who were foreign to our institutions, of a tropical climate in which the white man cannot work. He, therefore, considered as superficial, sentimental and fantastic much of the talk concerning the permanent annexation of these far-away islands. If the ratification of the treaty involved permanent dominion, he said, he would not vote for it. But he had not been able to find any half-way resting place between accepting the accession and the abandoning of these islands to their fate, and this was not permissible. The President, kind and generous as he is, would not have us make a treaty leaving the Philippine archipelago to the lust, the savagery and the brutality of Spanish rule. To have attempted this course would have been to inaugurate a rule of anarchy with all its horrors, and "while war was cruel and bitter, anarchy was hell let loose on earth."

In Case of Abandonment.

In case of our abandonment of the Philippines Spain would of course re-assert her rights there, and in case she was not financially able to accomplish this purpose she would find plenty of assistance from other European nations friendly to her. In conclusion Senator Spooner said that the ratification of the treaty and the acceptance by this country of the cession from Spain was not a declaration of principle. He declared that the Bacon resolutions and all other pending resolutions on this subject were rich with mischief and ought not to be adopted.

At the conclussion of Senator Spooner's argument Senator Tillman explained why he had interrupted the Winconsin Senator. He desired to incorporate with Senator Spooner's speech some statement with respect to Aguinaldo made in a report by Major J. F. Bell, of the engineer corps of the army.

Senator Spooner gave his assent to the insertion of the statement at the proper place in his speech.

Senator Tillman, however, insisted upon reading it. He declared that Aguinaldo had a well armed force of forty thousand men and would resist every attempt to re-establish a colonial government in the islands.

Interrupting Senator Tillman, Senator Hoar inquired: "Does not Aguinaldo hold in peace and order more than fifty times as much territory in the Philippines as the United States?"

Senator Tillman replied that Aguinaldo held all of the Philippines except a small portion of the island of Luzon around Manila. In conclusion, Senator Tillman said that the ratification of the treaty could only inject into this country another race question, which would certainly breed war and bloodshed.

At 3.35 P. M. on motion of Senator Davis the Senate went into executive session, and at 5.40 P. M. adjourned.

RACE TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

Indians on the Warpath—One Battle in Which Four United States Marshals Were Wounded.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, February 2.—A special to the Tribune from Vancouver, B. C., says: Indians are on the war path in Alaska. One battle has taken place and more fighting is imminent.

Four Indians were killed and several wounded in the fight which has already taken place. Four American deputy marshals were wounded. The Indians are drunk, and there may be a general uprising.

THE ROBESON HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Jury Find That the Killing of the Negro Was Justifiable.

[Special Star Telegram.]

PEMBROKE, N. C., Feb. 2.—The coroner's jury to-day gave a verdict of justifiable homicide as to the shooting of the negro Jim McCoy by Mr. R. S. Dixon. Sheriff Geo. McLeod carried Mr. Dixon over to Rennert, to the inquest, and after the verdict he was discharged from custody.

Three ballots for U. S. Senator taken without change by the Utah Legislature.

GENERAL GOMEZ COMES TO TERMS.

Places Himself Squarely as an Active Ally of the United States Government.

IN RECONSTRUCTION OF CUBA

Accepted the Offer of Three Million Dollars to Pay Cuban Soldiers and Will Co-operate in Disbanding Cuban Army—Terms of Compact.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

REMEDIOS, PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA, February 1, via Havana, February 2.—General Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, placed himself squarely in position to-day as an active ally of the United States government in the work of reconstruction of Cuba.

As a result of the conference which Robert P. Porter, the special commissioner of President McKinley, has had with General Gomez, the latter cabled to President McKinley this afternoon, assuring him of his co-operation in disbanding the Cuban army and in distributing among the Cuban soldiers the $3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of enabling them to return to their homes. General Gomez also telegraphed to Major General Brooke, saying he would accept the latter's invitation to go to Havana. The success of Mr. Porter's mission greatly simplifies the returning of the military Cubans to the pursuits of peace.

In view of General Gomez's supposed prior attitude of hostility toward the United States, Mr. Porter came here clothed with absolute authority, and the tender of the $3,000,000 was practically a verbal ultimatum. Had it not been accepted no more ultimatums would have been made. Mr. Porter made plain the purpose of the government and was gratified at the ready response of General Gomez. The conference took place at the house here occupied by the Cuban general as his headquarters since coming to town.

When Mr. Porter arrived here last week, he was accompanied by Senor Gonzales Queseda, the special commission of the Cuban junta at Washington; Captain Campbell, of General Brooke's staff; Lieutenant Hanna, of General Wood's staff, and a correspondent of the Associated Press.

A Cordial Greeting.

The Cuban commander was cordial in greeting Mr. Porter, and opened the interview by referring to the change for the better which had taken place in Cuba since he was last here in September. He also laid stress on the fact that some people were asking where was Cuba's promised liberty.

"The answer to this," said Mr. Porter, "is that Cuba now has commercial and industrial liberty, and that President McKinley has directed me, in framing the Cuban tariff, to make no discrimination in favor of the States in the manner that Spain favored herself. Cuba is free to-day to buy in the cheapest market. People are returning to the pursuits of peace and our military government will give way to the civil government as fast as possible."

Mr. Porter also said that the purpose of the American government is to lay a firm foundation of noble government for Cuba, to give the Cubans all the liberties they had fought for, and that General Gomez must remember that and more still. For instance, there are 25,000 or 30,000 Spanish soldiers at Cienfuegoes who have not left Cuba; that we had only been a month on the island and that President McKinley needed and was entitled to the co-operation of all interested in the welfare and future of Cuba and that he needed the co-operation of General Gomez above all others.

The first problem, Mr. Porter then pointed out, was the disbandment of the Cuban army and the return of the Cuban soldiers to work. This was the specific mission which had brought Mr. Porter here and in which President McKinley expected General Gomez's aid.

The Cuban commander in-chief replied that he was ready and willing to give the aid required, but asked how he could do so.

To this Mr. Porter replied that President McKinley would be glad to have him go to Havana and co-operate with General Brooke in disbanding the Cubans and in paying over the $3,000,000 appropriated for that purpose. General Gomez said the amount was too small; but that was not his fault, and he would make it go as far as possible, while likening it to the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

"No man in history," said Mr. Porter, "has done so much with so small resources as you have done. Hence your co-operation with General Brooke will bring good results."

General Gomez especially requested that the money, for which Mr. Porter had orders in his pocket, should be paid over to General Brooke and not to himself, as he did not want the personal responsibility of keeping it.

The Formal Compact.

The Cuban general then assured Captain Campbell of his good feelings to General Brooke and the formal compact was presented to Gomez by Mr. Porter and was assented to by General Gomez. In brief, the compact is as follows:

First. The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

Second. That these officers shall at once meet at some convenient point and devise how, when and where the payments are to be made and arrange any other details.

Third. That the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for service rendered, but to facilitate the disbandment of the army, as a relief of suffering and as an aid in getting the people to work.

Fourth. The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban Assembly or to its representatives.

Fifth. The committee on distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute it in the population, so that they may secure work.

Sixth. That the $3,000,000 shall be placed subject to the order of General Brooke and that action in the matter shall be immediate.

General Gomez was tendered a public reception this evening and Mr. Porter was among those present.

A Bombastic Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A former captain in the Cuban army, Juan Fernandez, the leading representative of General Maximo Gomez issued by orders of the latter to-day, previous to the receipt here of the Remedios dispatch of the Associated Press, showing the settlement of the great Cuban difficulty, a long bombastic statement purporting to explain the situation in Cuba. He said:

"The proffered $3,000,000 for the payment of the Cuban troops has been refused as totally inadequate to meet the expenses and losses of the troops, many of whom have lost all proofs that they are owners of property which is now being monopolized by American capitalists and railroad magnates. Even twice the $60,000,000 demanded by Gomez would not properly recoup the Cubans. We all respect President McKinley and the American government but we have no respect for the petty officials employed by the United States government who are exercising as bad tyranny towards the Cubans as did the Spaniards. This tyranny and lack of money is driving the Cubans headlong to rebellion. If the demands are not satisfied they will follow in the footsteps of the Philipinos and resist to the death the authority of the United States in Cuba. God knows how it will result, but carnage and the annihilation of the Cubans is inevitable."

Gen. Wood Delighted.

HAVANA, February 2.—Robert P. Porter, the special commissioner of President McKinley to confer with General Maximo Gomez regarding the disbandment of troops, arrived here this evening from Remedios. He met General Wood at Colon, on his way to Cienfuegos and Santiago. Gen. Wood, who was delighted to hear of the outcome of the conference, said it greatly simplified the problem. Cuban officers, who boarded Mr. Porter's special car in the province of Santa Clara, expressed their satisfaction at the attitude Gomez had taken, remarking that he had felt slighted at being unnoticed and at the failure of the men of central Cuba to get appointments and attention from Havana.

WARM WIRELETS.

Two ballots were taken by the California Assembly for United States Senator without change.

The First battalion, First U. S. volunteers, 430 strong, will sail from Charleston, S. C, for Cuba to-day.

Balloting was continued for United States Senator, but there was no election yesterday by the Delaware Legislature.

Ernest Maletti, said to belong to a wealthy New Orleans family, committed suicide in New York by swallowing carbolic acid while walking on the street.

Senator Quay was again thirteen votes short of the number necessary to elect when the fourteenth joint ballot for United States Senator was taken yesterday.

Schlatter, the "divine healer," who has been plying his trade at Birmingham and Atlanta recently, has married Miss Luvernia Coleman, a handsome and popular young woman of Cullman, Ala.

The U. S. transport Sherman, with the Third regular infantry and the second battalion of the Seventeenth infantry on board, sailed from Brooklyn yesterday for Manila, via the Suez canal.

The inquiry into the status of members of the U. S. House of Representatives who held outside offices was continued before the judiciary committee for three hours yesterday without any conclusion being reached.

There are unauthenticated rumors in Cincinnati that the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems are to be consolidated under one organization and management and merged more closely with the Vanderbilt system.

The eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor Society was celebrated in Tremont Temple, Boston, last night by nearly 5,000 people, representing the Christian Endeavor of New England.

Edward A. Andre, for the past sixteen years Belgian consul at Manila, is in San Francisco en route to Washington on a secret mission. It is understood that he is to offer the United States his good services as mediator between this country and the Filipinos.

The record of the court martial in the case of Gen. Eagan is now in the hands of the President for final review. Mr. Worthington, attorney for Gen. Eagan, filed with the judge advocate general the additional or supplementary plea which he was granted permission to lodge.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate a tabulated statement showing the salaries various officers of the navy would receive, under the new bill. According to this estimate a rear admiral would receive after twenty years of service $8,364; a commodore $6,220, and a captain $5,220.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties No. 17 S. Front St.

Every week a BARGAIN, but ONLY FOR THAT WEEK. Don't come the week after and expect the same prices. I am good natured and all that, but my special prices are made to advertise my business, and on them I put no profit.

THIS WEEK that indispensable article, a CHIFFONIER—the price, come, see, and you will snap at the Bargain. ja 31 tf

POTATOES, POTATOES.

50 bags and 50 bbls E. R. Potatoes.
900 bushels R. P. Oats.
500 tons Gibbs' High Grade Guano.
600 tons Acid Phosphate.
800 tons Kainit.
150 tons Golden Belt and Old Kentucky Tobacco Guano.

D. L. GORE.

fe 2 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cents per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Having completed a course at the National Dramatic Conservatory of New York city, I am now prepared to start a class in Delsarte and Elocution. Can be interviewed at 507 Dock street, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Miss Hattie Taylor. ja 31 1w

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also, other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. Love & Flynn, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 26 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Best Cattle a specialty ja 29 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 19 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis, 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 23 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, Field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. S. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Fruit's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

New Spring Goods

ARE ALREADY ON EXHIBITION AT

Johnson & Fore's Store.

SUCH AS

Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons and Laces.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF WASH FABRICS. MANY THINGS ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.

Be sure to examine

THEIR STOCK OF

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

ja 24 tf

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.

To all whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

H WALTERS,
B. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.
ja 20 td

Christmas is Over Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

ja 8 tf

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.

de 17 tf

For Sale.

100 barrels Choice New River Mullets.
100 barrels Choice Molasses.
200 bags Coffee.
200 boxes Tobacco.
200 boxes Lye.

Lots of other goods for sale at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market street.

ja 29 tf

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 21 tf

A. D. BROWN Is DAILY Receiving

NEW GOODS,

MONDAY MORNING we will place on sale a full line of NEW WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, and will here make mention of some of them

Welts, Lawn Checks, Soft Finished Nainsook, Mull Checks, French Nainsook, Linen Cambric, Dimity, Persian Lawn and Tuckings. The line of Embroideries is the largest, newest and most exquisite patterns.

Silks and Satins. Checked and Plaid Taffetas. Solid Taffetas, Armures, Peau De Sole, Satin Duchesse and White Polka Dot Taffeta.

JAPANESE DRAPERIES AND RUGS.

Something entirely new in this line, such as Jutes and Crapes.

NEW IMPORTATION OF MATTINGS.

Just received 50 Rolls and 100 more to arrive. They are the latest importation and Designs. All small patterns and beautiful colorings.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES.

By rail Monday, we will receive some handsome Lace Curtains in Irish Point and Brussels effect. Shades, all sizes and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

A. D. BROWN.

ja 29 tf

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING
AND CARPETS.

Beginning February 1st.

Read Circulars for Prices.

Bargains in Every Department.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

ja 29 tf

The Long and Short

OF IT. WHEN IT COMES TO FITTING A MAN, THERE ARE NO TWO MEN ALIKE IN FORM. THEREFORE AN ARTIST IS NECESSARY. WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE IN QUALITY, STYLE, FIT, WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, AND GIVE STYLE TO THE POOREST FORM.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO SEE OUR LINE OF SUITING AND TROUSERING BEFORE BUYING.

OUR LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS IS STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE.

M. H. CURRAN,

ja 15 tf 107 Princess street.

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Deposits Made on February 1st, Begin to Draw Interest on that Date at Rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM.

fe 1 tf

WALL PAPER AT REDUCED PRICES.

In order to reduce our stock of Wall Paper, before the new Spring patterns arrive, we will sell balance of stock on hand at a

GREAT REDUCTION.

WINDOW SHADES.

If you want GENUINE SCOTCH-HOLLAND SHADES, we make them to order on best Hartshorne Rollers. None better.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ja 29 tf

A GOOD PROVIDER FOR HIS FAMILY

is the man that likes good living himself, and when he comes to our store to buy the necessaries he finds so many tempting and toothsome delicacies in our stock of fine Canned Goods and Cereals and at such low prices that he goes home loaded like Santa Claus.

Just to enliven things up a little we are now offering Fresh Eggs at 19½c per dozen; two-pound Tomatoes, 7c can; three-pound Tomatoes, 8c can. Best Table Butter, 25c per pound, and good Butter at 20c. Fresh lot of nice fat Chickens, both alive and dressed.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

fe 1 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground. This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

ja 8 tf

DWELLING FOR RENT.

HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

de 13 tf